

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 262.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

SEVENTIETH THOUSAND.—Impressed with the vast importance of diffusing as widely as possible sound views of the nature of the present Ecclesiastical Crisis, and of the duties it imposes on the friends of Anti-state-church principles, the Publishers of the "Nonconformist" beg to announce that they have reprinted the article "THE POPE AND THE PRELATES," which appeared in last week's paper, and may be had of them for distribution, One Halfpenny each; 2s. 6d. per hundred; or 20s. per 1000. It may be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of a Post-office Order (payable to MIAL and COCKSHAW) for 1000 copies. Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. Sixty-nine Thousand copies have already been sold!

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

PRO AND CON.

XIII.—POLITICAL POWER IN PROSPECT.

"THE earth helped the woman." The Church Establishment is a political institution, and by political agencies it will eventually be abolished. That which is just now the main security of the Church, is destined to be the means of its overthrow. The Prætorian guard will depose the mistress whose exclusive and preposterous pretensions she now relies on them to protect. The House of Commons is at present the strength of the institution which itself will hereafter put down. "Out of the eater will come forth meat, and out of the strong will come forth sweetness."

Nothing, on the face of it, could offer to Anti-state-churchmen less ground for hope than the present temper of our representative House in relation to the Church Establishment. To say that many of the members are directly, and most of them indirectly, interested in perpetuating existing ecclesiastical arrangements, is to say the least which truth will admit of. Our question is not merely without active friends in that assembly, but is unable to get even a hearing. The opinion which is in favour of it, dare not show itself openly, unless in rare instances, but commonly tricks itself out in a guise which conceals its identity. Parliament is a region in which men who agree with us in theory, deem themselves justified in putting a mask over the face of their minds, and using the conventional phrases which serve as screens to their thoughts. The Saxon frankness which, on all other subjects, is deservedly admired, is scouted on this—and in relation to the Church, the meanness which avoids the high road of truth, and skulks in byways and behind hedges, is by no means regarded with the detestation it merits. Even this is not all. There would seem to be an unaccountable readiness to do for the Church what the same men would scorn to do for any other institution. They will defend the grossest jobbing done in her name—apologize for every neglect of hers—grant the most impudent demands—and lend countenance to her most barefaced hypocrisy. All the principles of reasoning which, in other matters, they recognise as valid, they unceremoniously thrust aside as worthless where she is concerned—and, in dealing with her claims, they are content to renounce every political axiom upon which they have been wont to build their conclusions. Never, perhaps, was the declaration exemplified on a larger scale, or more completely—"Stet pro ratione voluntas."

No one, however, who has attentively watched the progress of opinion, and the changes which have come over public feeling, can have failed to perceive that the House of Commons, in its present restricted form, is rapidly drawing to the close of its natural term. The sickness, the fever, and the convulsions, which precede the epoch of casting its skin, are already upon it. In what the majority admit, and in what they deny, in what they do, and in what they refuse to do, we may discern the

certainty and the nearness of a tolerably large reform. All men are expecting it, as well those who fear as those who desire it. The anomaly stares everyone in the face, that there is a larger body of intelligence outside the pale of the constitution than within it, and it is an anomaly which no party is now bold enough to justify. Some extension of the franchise, some considerable enlargement of the constituency, we may anticipate, without exposing ourselves to the charge of Quixotism. This is one of the changes, yet in futurity, which men may look forward to as confidently as to the return of spring after a long winter, or a higher tide than usual at a certain period of the moon. True, we cannot foretell the exact extent of the reform which will be effected—but we are sure that it must answer to the demands of intelligent conservatism, at the very least, and this will give parliamentary representation to a very large amount of honest and enlightened conviction at present deprived of all power of effective constitutional utterance. Let us see what influence this political reform may be expected to exert upon the question of Church Establishments—and roughly calculate the force of that lever which it will put into our hands for the settlement of the controversy.

In the first place, it can hardly be doubted that every increase made to the number of our constituent body, will be a very large proportionable increase in the representation of our principles. The classes to be enfranchised must, on almost any conceivable plan, consist chiefly of the more intelligent artisans and mechanics, and the tradesmen above poverty in our rural towns. These, but especially the former, view a national Establishment as mischievous and oppressive—many of them have felt its tyranny—and almost all of them secretly or openly desire its abolition, some on religious, others on political, grounds. To such classes, Anti-state-churchmen can make no reasonable appeal without meeting with a prompt and hearty response. And, for the most part, they are in a position to give honest avowal to the opinions they hold. Whenever, therefore, they shall be armed with votes, their influence will tell mightily upon the composition of the Legislature, and will tell directly in our favour.

This, however, is the smallest part of the result to be looked for. The mere fact that the proposal to disconnect the Church from the State is supported by a considerable show of primary political power, will at once liberate an incalculable amount of opinion now pent up in silence and concealment. When a man is helpless, and surrounded by foes, some moral courage is required to declare in his favour—give him anything approaching to the force necessary for successful self-defence, and, instantly, bystanders will step forward without scruple, to pronounce on him an unbiassed verdict. It is just the same with a principle—when at a certain stage of depression it will be, if not disowned, at least evaded, by myriads who think well of it, but who decline to suffer loss in its behalf—but give it a tongue to plead its own cause, and political power enough to assert for itself a respectful hearing, and its friends will show themselves without reluctance. What was before in a state of solution, will instantly become visible—and in an inconceivably short time, public opinion will gather into huge masses, like the clouds which, at any sudden fall of the barometer, spread themselves, as if by magic, over the face of a summer's sky.

We cannot omit a reference to other and still more indirect influences, which an expansion of political power will bring to bear in our favour. Just in proportion to the extent to which Parliamentary Reform is carried, just in the same proportion will be the increased activity of popular intellect, and the moral elevation of the enfranchised masses. The State-church question is one, which of all others is likely to elicit the right response from men but recently admitted to the rights of citizenship. Mental and ecclesiastical bondage will necessarily jar upon the sympathies of all who rejoice in being freemen, as a novelty in their experience. From the new position into

which they have been lifted, they will see clearly, and resent keenly, all the arrangements which supersede a reference to their own judgment and will. National establishments of religion are formal professions of an entire want of confidence in the trustworthiness of the people in respect of spiritual faith and practice. They who have just gained the rights of manhood in one direction, are in the best possible humour for claiming them in all—for, having learned what freedom is, they have a natural desire to test all its merits. They have got in their hearts a key to unlock many things heretofore forbidden them—and the same feeling of independence which the possession of a vote will awaken in their bosoms, will also lead them to claim the highest rights of private judgment, and to do their best to put religion upon the only basis consistent with a full enjoyment of those rights—namely, a careful abstinence from all compulsory interference between the soul and God—in other words, the separation of the Church from the State.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

ALTHOUGH the Anti-papal agitation has not yet expended itself, there are indications of a greater disposition to treat the matter with calmness and discrimination. Three of the newly manufactured bishops and two archbishops of the genuine stamp, have issued pastoral addresses, but there is little in either to add fresh fuel to the flame. The innocuous character of the Romish utterances is of course set down to the credit of Romish cunning, but the Archbishops of Canterbury and York lie under no such imputation. Yet the former is not quite easy amid the ecclesiastical storm raging around him; for, he says, very suggestively, that now that the Protestant feeling of the country "has been elicited with so much strength and firmness, it may perhaps be almost more necessary to keep it within due bounds than to add to the existing excitement." His archiepiscopal brother, in responding to the inquiry as to the course which should be pursued at the present juncture, gives to the anxious clergy advice to which few are likely to object, and expressly tells them that the weapons which they may use in repelling the foe "must be spiritual," and counsels them to employ even these "with calmness, and with the moderation becoming a Christian temper and a good cause." With greater point and decision does the new Dean of Bristol, Dr. Elliott, rebuke the follies into which some of his brethren have been betrayed. "Passions," said he, in his speech to the Bristol clergy:—

"Passions, when awakened, are apt to clamour down reason; and I much fear that the passions awakened, and legitimately awakened, by this bold insult of the Pope of Rome, are leading us to forget what realities are couched under the measure itself."

"It is the greatest possible consequence to our cause, to our standing well with the people, and to our ultimate success, that we are not hurried away into exaggeration—into the assertion of things which may easily be contradicted; and into complaint and fears which will eventually only excite ridicule. I allude to such statements as I have seen attributed to eminent authorities in the Church, implying that our orders have been invalidated; that the two most ancient provinces of the Western Church, those of Canterbury and York, have been annihilated; and that the *Jus Commune* of Papal Rome has been substituted for the constitutions and canons of the Anglican Church. Let us feel very contentedly aware that the Pope can neither confirm nor invalidate our orders, nor any other orders than those of his own communion; and let us feel perfectly persuaded that our two most reverend prelates have not less sure and comfortable possession of the rights and revenues of their provinces at this moment than they have had hitherto. And let us not for a moment believe that the Pope can secure to himself, or to any delegate of his, so much as one atom of jurisdiction in England, no, not even over the most abject slave to his superstition."

There are Dissenters who might with propriety be addressed in a somewhat similar strain, as having been as much concerned at a pretension as they would have been at an actual exercise of power. Thus even Mr. Binney is disturbed at the idea of finding himself an inhabitant of "Catholic England;" and Mr. J. C. Evans, the barrister, has conjured up a more substantial evil, for, says he,

in his address to the Protestant Dissenters of England, "Let not the machinery of our constitution, our legislature, and our courts of law, be subjected to the degradation of being called upon to obey the mandates of a foreign potentate."

Now against all these, and many similar sentiments, we pit the simple fact, that the Pope of Rome, whatever may be his claims, and however audacious his pretensions, has not in this country any power, properly so called, to uphold and enforce them. His bishops will not sit in the House of Lords, will have no legal claim to any title, will have no ecclesiastical courts to execute their decrees, will be without means to "tithe or toll" to the smallest extent, and whatever influence they may exert over those who voluntarily recognise their authority, as regards either property or personal and religious liberty no Protestant will suffer the slightest damage. True! we are told, but Romanists aims at temporal domination, and therefore we ought not to wait for "overt acts;" and further, that Popery being "not simply and purely a religion," but "a great and mighty ecclesiastical confederacy, that aims at and desires political pre-eminence," it is not to be dealt with as are other religious systems. But surely this is proving a great deal too much, for then Roman Catholicism should not be tolerated at all, and its functionaries, whether bishops, vicars apostolic, or simple priests, should be subjected to banishment. It is an argument which, if it have force at all, is good on all occasions and against Romanists of every grade, and they who use it with a view of merely putting down bishops will find themselves logically committed to a much more serious course.

The same objection lies against the reasoning employed in the denunciation of the Pope's act as that of "a foreign prince and potentate." The doubling of the number of vicars apostolic in 1840, and the appointment of territorial bishops in Ireland and the Colonies, was just as much the act of a foreign potentate as the creation of the new hierarchy. So, in fact, is every interference of the Pope of Rome with the religious movements of the Roman Catholic body in this country. The acknowledgment of the spiritual supremacy of the Pope by Roman Catholics is clearly recognised by the Act of Emancipation, which, by requiring an abjuration of "any temporal or civil jurisdiction" on the part of the Pope within this realm, by implication permits an admission of his spiritual claims. To expect the Pope to acknowledge the Queen's supremacy, or Papists to subordinate the spiritual claims of the head of their Church to that of a Church which they regard as heretical, and to denounce either as acting unconstitutionally and illegally for carrying out a principle which is recognised in the toleration of Roman Catholicism, is, we conceive, neither reasonable nor just. This point is urged with great force in a pamphlet just issued by a Roman Catholic barrister,* published "by authority," and written in a very temperate spirit. "Roman Catholics," he says—

Would cease to be Roman Catholics (their legal distinction since the Stat. 31 Geo. III. chap. 32), if they did not hold that the Pope has such spiritual jurisdiction. And to say that the Roman Catholic Church is not illegal in her Majesty's dominions, and yet that a fundamental necessary doctrine of that Church is illegal, would be a gross and monstrous contradiction. If we are not allowed by law to hold a doctrine, without which we should cease to be Roman Catholics, it obviously and inevitably follows that the law does not permit us to be Roman Catholics at all, which is absurd. . . . If the lawfulness of the spiritual authority of the Pope over the Roman Catholics within the realm be admitted (which no rational man can as matter of law deny), it is clear that no power except the Pope can erect and create Roman Catholic bishoprics here, for he is the only primary source of spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in our Church. . . . How then can it be said that by erecting bishoprics in England, the Pope has exceeded his legally recognised and admitted spiritual power, and exercised a civil or temporal jurisdiction or authority?"

Another explanatory statement, by the same writer, is also worthy of note. It is contended that the procedure of the Pope is aggravated by the fact that he would not take a similar step in any Catholic country without the concurrence of the Government:—

"The diversity between the two cases is manifest. In those countries the Catholic Church is the established—or the chief established, or an established religion of the state, and the relations between and the legal rights of the Holy See and the government are regulated by express agreement, and express concession of the Pope—by Concordat. Besides, the creation of a bishopric in a church established by law affects civil, and legal, and political rights, incident thereto. These are reasons which do not exist here. In England, the Roman Catholic Church is, as I have already said, on the same legal footing as the different bodies of Protestant Dissenters. The State gives her nothing, and can therefore ask nothing of her, any more than of the Wesleyans or Society of Friends. And, indeed, the direct interference of the Anglican Church with the internal government of the Catholic Church, seems as absurd on Protestant, as on Catholic grounds. But it would be still more absurd to conclude, that therefore we must remain to the end of the world without diocesan bishops."

* "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy." By G. Bowyer, Esq., D.C.L., author of "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England." London: Ridgway.

It should further be remembered, that the same territorial invasion of which the Pope is now said to have been guilty, has already taken place in Ireland and in the Colonies; and that, not only without remonstrance, but with a legislative recognition, and that in the United States, also, a hierarchy has been created without the consent of the Government, which, nevertheless, was neither "indignant" nor "alarmed;" that by the Act of 5 Vict. c. 6, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are empowered to consecrate bishops, either British subjects or foreigners, in any foreign country, and that without the sanction of its Government; and that, under that statute, there has been appointed a Bishop at Jerusalem, exercising spiritual jurisdiction in Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia, as his diocese, and a Bishop of Gibraltar, who has actually exercised episcopal functions in the Holy City, "having a staff, surmounted with a mitre and cross, borne before him as a mark of his authority!"

We call attention to these facts, not as "apologists of Romanists and traducers of Protestant Dissenters," but as reasons why we decline joining in indiscriminating denunciation, and in calling upon the secular power to "repel the aggression and punish the traitors." We cannot consent, in a moment of haste, to urge Government to do we know not what; and without laying down any well-defined principle upon which we can, at a future day, stand as firmly as now, throw ourselves into the arms of those who would gladly re-enact penal laws which have happily been swept from the Statute-book, and place both Roman Catholic and Protestant Dissenter beneath the yoke of the Church Establishment.

Inconsistently enough, the very men who breathe vengeance against the Pope, admit that they fear no real danger except from the Popish spirit within the Church Establishment. Then, if that be so, we say emphatically with the Dean of Bristol:—

"If we think it time and our duty to oppose Rome, how better oppose it than by opposing that which takes off our people and hands them over to Rome? Remember, it is not from Dissent that Rome gains its victims, it is principally from the Church of England; and it is from the Church of England simply because its authorities, and not itself, recognise and countenance a teaching which is either identical with that of Rome, or so close to it as to find its more perfect consummation in that communion."

What we have to contend with is not Popish bishops, but Popery, which may extend itself quite as rapidly by the agency of vicars apostolic—aye! and of parish priests, as under the auspices of an assuming and imposing hierarchy. We bear in mind, too, that in the language of the *Daily News*, "Staunch as we may know to be the opinions and character of our Sovereign, we must know also that the power of the State and the patronage of the Church may be to-morrow wielded by a party ready to reverse every principle hitherto established amongst us, and with those principles every guarantee of religious freedom and Protestant stability."

We also concur with the same journal, which, we presume, is becoming conscious of the necessity now of quelling the storm it has helped to raise, in expressing the fear "that the present efforts of indignant Protestantism are directed more against form than reality, more against the shield than against the body of its antagonists;" and that "the zeal of the public will be so misled towards unattainable objects, and frittered away upon merely vindictive and useless ones, that the entire force of the reaction will be lost; that, in consequence, no one abuse will be removed, and not only Popery left triumphant, but its great work-shops left in full activity of creation and of propaganda."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

SHEFFIELD.

(Abridged from the *Sheffield Independent*.)

A crowded public meeting was held on Monday evening at the Council Hall, in furtherance of the objects of the Anti-state-church Association. The Rev. J. E. Giles was called to the chair, and was supported by the Rev. J. Gordon, of Coventry; and E. Miall, Esq. (the deputation from the Association), the Revs. T. Horsfield, Stokoe, Macdonald, Loxton, &c. &c.

The CHAIRMAN said, this was a time when the labours of the advocates of this Association ought to be most highly prized. With regard to the movements of the Pope, he found there was a considerable difference of opinion as expressed through the press and in conversation. He could not sympathize for a moment with the rage of the clergy on this question, since he was taught daily to feel that they were practising the same thing. He was not unmindful of the fact, that there was a vast difference, both in spirit and worth, between the Church of England and that of Rome, but with regard to the

point now at issue—namely, the clergy making a claim to enforce their opinions, and govern the minds of other people, he could see very little difference between them. But, on the other hand, he felt that they, as Englishmen, had been grossly insulted by what had been done by the Italian bishop [hear, hear]. He could not but look upon what he had just done as an attempt to get the thin end of the wedge into this country, which, if driven home by those upon the side of the Pope, would tend, perhaps successfully, to destroy the power of this country. When he saw these gentlemen dealing with England as a planet in that ecclesiastical firmament of which Rome was the centre, he could not but look at it as a step towards requiring the people to bow down and kiss the toe of the Pope.

The Rev. T. HORSFIELD briefly moved the first resolution; which was seconded by Mr. EBENEZER SMITH, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. GORDON moved a resolution, referring to the present aspect of Ecclesiastical affairs in this country. What was the present aspect of religious affairs, as bearing upon the propriety of advocating and enforcing the Voluntary principle in opposition to State control, and especially to the establishment of the Church of England by the State? The Government were not leaving the matter even as they found it, but were attempting to extend the Establishment principle. Its efforts were especially seen in the establishment of colonial bishoprics; and session after session, they saw invasion after invasion made upon the Voluntary principle, and attempts made for the endowment of other sects. A very short time had elapsed since Lord John Russell declared his opinion that the Roman Catholic religion should be endowed in Ireland. Yet, he now came forward, and talked of the Roman Catholic religion as "the mummeries of superstition" [cheers]. Attempts were also being made to extend this Establishment principle, in the form of what was called national education. It proposed to educate the people by means of different religious sects, and it endowed those sects, as religious sects, for the purpose of fulfilling this educational duty. As long as this was the case, they had the national Establishment extended under a dishonest form. Mr. Cobden, in his speech at Manchester, approved of religious instruction being given in districts where the majority of persons being taxed for that instruction, could agree upon the religious teaching that was to be given. It was absolutely necessary that these gentlemen should clear themselves of advocating national education in any other form than that in which they professed to advocate it, and not involve the religious principle under the false denomination of merely secular education. After referring to the Hampden and Shore cases, he referred to another question. He hardly knew whether to call it the Papal bull, the Cardinal hat, or the Catholic bishop question. Nothing could be more impudent, nothing ever was more impudent than that old idiot the Pope [cheers]—professing to divide this kingdom into Catholic bishoprics. It was just as false as it was impudent. No one could view this step with more indignation than he did, but as Lord J. Russell said, his indignation was greater than his fear. There was no religious body in this country who could plead any real grievance in the matter, except the Church of England. It was not a grievance that affected the common principles of Protestantism in the least. It only affected the absurd and dominant claim of the Church of England. Resistance to this Papal assumption would necessarily involve them in the support of the other claim on the part of the Church of England. Religious liberty was not involved in this claim on the part of the Church of Rome. It was insolent and insulting, but there were many other insulting and insolent things they were obliged to bear, and as long as the insolent and impudent man could do him no injury, he cared little for the insult. If it was the case that religious liberty was not involved, it was not the case that called upon the law to restrict the Roman Catholics in making this assumption, they would be seeking that which would be visited at some other time, upon their own heads. After making forcible allusion to the fact that both in Ireland and Scotland the Church had sent its bishops to a people who did not care for their services, he then concluded—the Church cried out that the Church of Rome ignored her existence. Did not she ignore the existence of Dissenters? She did not acknowledge the existence of any religious teacher except her own. In the words of the Bishop of London, she assumed to be under God the head of the people in that metropolitan district. Were they to support this? Were they to call for a fresh invasion of the principle of religious liberty, as against the Catholics, to support domination of this kind? Surely not. The great lesson they should learn from it was the lesson of the bad, immoral, inefficient, irreligious condition of the Church of England, as constituted and consolidated by its connexion with the State [cheers].

Mr. MIALL, who followed, dwelt largely on the persecuting spirit and the intolerance of State-Churchmen; referring, as one of his illustrations, to the attack on his own person, at Islington. Referring to the Papal aggression, he said:—These men now said—Maintain us against the Pope; he has put forth a claim to supremacy. The answer was—You claim the same thing yourself. You treat us as the Pope treats you. You say that we are not in holy orders—that we run unsent—and cannot be recognised as having any ecclesiastical existence. Why should the men who act thus complain of the Pope's using similar language to them? They said they were the only men to administer holy ordinances in these realms; and the Pope said—You are not the men at all [cheers]. When the Pope called them pretenders, he thought the Pope was

right. One pretender might be as bad as another; and they were not going to defend one whose grasp they felt against another who had not yet been able to lay hands on them. These Romish bishops could not call the people into their ecclesiastical courts, nor did they sit in the House of Lords, to legislate in favour of their faith. No doubt their claim went to that extent, but there was a great difference between claim and possession. The English hierarchy had possession, and they used the powers of the law. He opposed them both. If we had no Establishment, the people of this country would have nothing to fear from Popery [cheers]. Abate the temporal power, and what was the difference between the two supremacies? In the one case, it was that of a foreigner and an ecclesiastic. In the other, it was a lay domestic and a woman. The Queen personally had no interest in it. It was her ministry that exercised the supremacy in the Church. It was the aristocratic power of the country, as organized in the Government, which put in a claim to spiritual dominion. If we would put it down, the occasion must be withdrawn. The Government must be told to keep within its proper limits. If we would take care of our persons, our property, and our liberty, we must take care of our religion. Till we insisted on having our religion exclusively in our keeping, we should do very little good.

The Rev. A. MACDONALD moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Gordon and Mr. Miall, which was seconded by the Rev. M. STOKES.

Some discussion took place between Mr. GORDON and Mr. MACDONALD respecting the Lancashire scheme of education, which the latter supported. The meeting did not close till about half-past ten.

LEEDS.

(Abridged from the *Leeds Mercury*).

A public meeting in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association was held in the Music Hall, Albion-street, Leeds, on Thursday evening. The attendance was larger than in any former year, the saloon being filled by a respectable and attentive audience, while on the platform we observed the Rev. J. Gordon, and Edward Miall, Esq., who attended as a deputation; Ald. John Wilson, Rev. Wm. Hudswell, Rev. C. Wicksteed, Rev. A. M. Stalker, Rev. H. R. Reynolds, Rev. G. W. Conder, Rev. Mr. Shakespeare, Miles Illingworth, Esq., of Harrogate, Mr. Councillor Morgan, Mr. Councillor Aven, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Alderman WILSON, a member of the Society of Friends, presided, and after some introductory remarks called on the

Rev. G. W. CONDER to move the first resolution. He commenced by referring to the recent Conference, and then proceeded to notice the ecclesiastical events of the last two or three years. Coming down to the Pope's bull, he said: If we had no embodiment of the very thing working in our midst, and leaving the public mind with it, then the venerable old gentleman at Rome might launch at us all his mighty thunders—might make all his bulls of Bashan roar with all their mighty throats [laughter]—and they would fall powerless as summer waves upon the shore [applause]. Or he might stretch out his treacherous hand in seeming friendliness, and we should give him no responsive grasp from England's free land. But when we have the heaven in the midst of us—time-honoured, acknowledged, revered, protected, all-pervading in its action—we do see reason for fear. And we think, therefore, that it behoves all true Protestants, at this crisis, to direct their opposition to the root of the whole matter—the connexion of religion with the State—[hear, hear, and applause]. Rome, without secular power, is a lion without fodder or fangs [hear, hear, and laughter]. If we are wise at this crisis we shall endeavour to disseminate those principles which will prevent the lion from getting the fodder and displaying his fangs; that is, we should try to leaven the public mind with this truth, that governments have nothing to do with the right of private judgment in matters of religion; and if the Pope finds he cannot succeed here, he will turn his attention to some more favoured place [hear, hear]. Let us, then, give ourselves to the work of the day—to the vigorous proclamation of the principles of this Association, that all legislation by secular governments, in matters of religion, is an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, and a usurpation of the Divine authority [hear, hear, and loud applause]. The rev. gentleman next gave an exposition of the principle alluded to, illustrating it by the proceedings taken in the Gorham case; the enforcement of the payment of tithes, and other ecclesiastical charges; and concluded, amidst loud applause, by moving the resolution.

The Rev. JOHN GORDON seconded the resolution in a very well-reasoned and lengthy address, but as it expressed similar sentiments to that delivered at Sheffield, we refrain from quoting.

Mr. MIALL, who followed, spoke at length on the all-pervading topic, and concluded his speech thus:—If there be in Catholicism a vital power which overcomes Protestantism, when they stand upon level ground and on fair terms, then I am sure that Protestantism is not the thing intended by God for the regeneration of mankind [hear, hear]. But I scorn the imputation. This is not the belief of men who have faith in their principles. I say again, go forth—be more earnest—more trusting—more powerful—more confiding. If anything is in danger, your character is in danger, and not the truth which you profess [hear, hear]. But, above all things, don't fall into the trap which is laid for you by those who are cunning enough to know what are the natural tendencies of the English mind at the present moment—who are determined to take advantage of

your simplicity, and out of this rivalry between two hierarchies with which we have nothing to do, to persuade you to continue to wear your fetters of iron, lest hereafter you might peradventure come to wear fetters of brass.

The Rev. A. M. STALKER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOSEPH BARKER asked if he was correct in supposing that, by "the bone of contention," Mr. Miall and the Association meant that the wealth and political power of the Establishment should be taken out of the way, and placed beyond the reach of any church.

Mr. MIALL said he was quite correct; and referred him and others interested in the question to several pamphlets published by the Association on the very point, which he wished they would read.

The Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS, in a short and pointed speech, referred to the "appellant jurisdiction of the Church," and the exercise of civil power in matters of religion. This power, he contended, had not proceeded from Judaism or Christianity as its source, but it came from Paganism. After some general remarks in support of the principle and organization of the Anti-state-church Association, he briefly alluded to the "No Popery" cry, observing that we were not reduced to the alternative of our Puritan forefathers, who had the rack, the stake, and the prison presented to them. We had the power of enjoying our civil liberties, and with earnest men such as had addressed them to-night, they would yet see the accomplishment of the great objects of the Anti-state-church Association [applause]. He concluded by moving the thanks of the meeting to the deputation.

Mr. Councillor MORGAN seconded the motion, which was adopted *nem. con.*, and after thanks were voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

YORK.—A public meeting of the friends of the Anti-state-church Association was held in the Lecture Hall, Goodramgate, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Edward Miall, Esq., and the Rev. John Gordon, of Coventry. The meeting was numerous attended, and was presided over by Mr. James Baker. The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, called on the Rev. J. Gibbons, Wesleyan Association minister, to propose the first resolution. Referring to the alarm prevailing in reference to the proposed Popish hierarchy, Mr. Gibbons said that he could not see anything in the present position of Popery at which to be much alarmed, there being more need of dread from the power which the Established Church possesses of persecuting those who dissent from it. If they threw every Christian denomination—whether Catholic, Protestant, Methodist, Independent, or Baptist—on itself for support, if they gave it no power to persecute, then they would have no reason to apprehend any danger [applause]. He had no faith in Parliament enacting laws to put down error, but rather let them grapple with it by presenting truth, and using those fair and legitimate means which are consistent with civil and religious liberty. Mr. T. J. Wilkinson, Secretary to the York Branch Committee of the Association seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The Rev. J. Gordon proposed the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Pickwell; after which Messrs. Miall, Briggs, and Forth, addressed the meeting. We are unable to extract from the speeches, which are fully reported in the *York Herald*.

NORWICH.

(Abridged from the *Norfolk News*.)

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., a public meeting, convened by the Committee of the Anti-state-church Association, was held at the Assembly Rooms, Norwich. The body of the room, and both the galleries, were crowded to excess, by a respectable audience. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the evening, and the various speeches were long and loudly applauded. The Rev. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, and J. Kingsley, Esq., attended as a deputation from London.

JAMES COLMAN, Esq., the ex-sheriff, amid great applause, was called upon to preside. Referring to the Papal aggression, he said that, as Nonconformists, they desired to occupy a right position in regard to this matter. Of course they regretted to see the usurpation by the Pope, but yet they did not feel much alarmed at it; and they thought that physical power was on no account to be applied to its extinction [cheers]. They considered, on the other hand, that truth and argument should be the weapons employed [applause]. They desired to see every person in this country enjoying full religious liberty, whether he were Jew or Gentile, whether he were Catholic or Protestant [loud cheering]. They should regret to see, however, the admission into this country of any foreign power that would in any way endeavour to diminish their civil liberties, or take upon them any right which now properly belonged to the Sovereign [cheers].

Mr. TILLET moved, that every man has a right to worship God according to his own conviction of duty, and that any interference with this right, by any power or authority whatever, whether Papal or Protestant, involves the commission of a grievous wrong. He said:—

We wish for fair play to be given to the very worst of our opponents. We believe that truth has within itself a power sufficient to carry it forward in the world; that it is altogether absurd and unreasonable for any civil power to go forward—as it says—to protect or to enforce the truth. If the truth be earnestly and faithfully preached amongst the people, it will win its own way in these days as it did in the first days of the Christian Church; and we say, that to call in the arm of the civil magistrate, to appeal to Lord John Russell, either to

strain existing laws or to bring into parliament a new law for the purpose of expelling Popish power, indicates on the part of those who seek such measures, a want of faith in the omnipotence of the truth [applause]. If I thought that Protestantism would not win its way in England without the aid of an Act of Parliament or policemen, I would say at once that Protestantism is a delusion; and depend upon it those men—earnest though they be—who call for Acts of Parliament to sustain Protestantism, are in truth, though they know it not, the greatest enemies that Protestantism has [immense cheering]. I have no objection to Roman Catholics preaching their doctrines just as much as they like; if they believe them to be true, I am quite willing that they should have exactly that same measure of liberty to preach what they believe to be true, which I claim for myself. I am for doing in religious matters, in civil matters, and in all matters, precisely as I would that others should do unto me [great applause]. When, therefore, we talk about opposing Popery, we wish it to be understood that we oppose it on the broad basis of Scripture and reason; we would not oppose it with the bayonet, with the bludgeon, nor with the arm of the civil magistrate; but we would oppose it by the simplicity, and purity, and earnestness of the truth [cheers]. I am very sorry to see that some of our dissenting friends have entered into this crusade against Popery, and are actually willing, some of them, to call for legislative interference to prevent Cardinal Wiseman coming into this country. Now I say if this work be of man, it will come to naught. If you attempt to persecute, to create a mob-law against any body of men, you show a want of faith in the honesty and power of your own cause; you sacrifice your own consistency; and you give to your opponents that measure of aid which always comes to those who are subjects of persecution [hear].

He concluded a powerful speech amid great cheering.

J. KINGSLEY, Esq., B.A., seconded the resolution in a long address, during the delivery of which he was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. He contended that, had it not been for the Pope's bull, there would now have been a considerable party in the Church advocating the very principles of the Anti-state-church Association, with this slight difference, that that party would desire to take with them the property. This Association, however, held that the property was national. The speaker then referred to the proceedings at the meeting of the Operative Protestant Association, at Norwich, at which Mr. Gladstone stated that the Church and the State were not connected. Mr. Kingsley proceeded at length to show that they were, and that the refractory bishops and clergy who had been making, for some time, such rapid advances towards Rome, were only kept in the Church by the money-power. He contended that, whether they regarded the argument historically or legally, the property held by the Church was the property of the State.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. T. A. WHEELER moved the next resolution:—

That this meeting regards the late procedure of the Papal Court, claiming exclusive spiritual jurisdiction in this country, dividing it into dioceses, as an arrogant assumption; but it is equally opposed to similar claims of authority asserted or exercised by any other hierarchy [cheers].

He thought that the great evil which now threatened them, was one to which they were liable from a variety of causes, that of running to Government for help in matters with which Government had nothing to do [cheers]. He held that the only instrumentality which Government could rightfully employ was physical power. When, therefore, he was appealed to to know whether he would not join with this movement against the Catholics, he said, "How can Government interfere by physical force to forbid the assumption of this title by the Cardinal, and this division of the country into Roman Catholic dioceses?" He could not sanction this proceeding consistently, and although he was told that the difference which separated him from the Established Church was far less than that which separated him from Roman Catholicism, still he held that he was not at liberty to employ a wrong instrumentality to prevent any evil [applause]. It seemed to him that the moment they called in the aid of Government to stop these movements of the Pope, that moment they denied their own fundamental position, and that moment they could no longer stand before the public and say, "We abjure all Government interference in matters of religion" [applause]. He did not believe that in the dioceses of this country the people were Catholics; and therefore to appoint a Catholic Archbishop over Protestants, was a foolish and absurd affair [cheers]. But whilst he himself had a right to worship God as his own conscience dictated, so had these men; and if they believed in their consciences that no archbishops were truly such, except they were appointed by the Pope, then let them have their Pope-appointed archbishop, so long as they did not interfere with the rights and liberties of other people [hear, hear, and applause]. He was told that this was a political and a temporal matter; but after studying the question for some time, he confessed that he could not see in what respect it was so. The moment the Romish archbishop was able to sue those who professed to be the members of his church, by the power of the Government, and to enforce upon them and upon others by the arm of the law the rituals and doctrines of his church—that moment all would be at liberty, and indeed would be bound to protest [applause]. He exhorted his friends to be firm to their principles, and concluded by briefly re-stating the essential principles of his address—that, for a Government to employ physical force to do anything but that for which an individual had a right to use it, was to employ it for that which was wrong; and that all physical force employed in matters of religion, was employed to disgrace it, and not to bless it [considerable cheering].

The Rev. J. BURNET seconded the resolution. He said that was nothing new in the proceedings of

Popes. The Popes had long since claimed the whole world, and declared that, ecclesiastically, it was altogether theirs [laughter]. And now, as to Popery, what is it? Popery, in a political point of view, was the principle of exercising dominion over the religion of man; and if the man who exercised dominion in that way was a Roman Catholic, he was a Roman Catholic Pope; if he was a Protestant, he was a Protestant Pope; if he was a Churchman, he was a Popish Churchman; and if he was a Dissenting minister, he was a Papal Dissenting minister [cheers]. But they would have no fear of the influence of Papal appointments if they had a State that could act independently of the Church, and keep the Church in order. Let them only have their civil privileges and their political rights, and they would not fear all the Popes that could reign in Rome, nor all the bulls which those Popes could send to England [cheers].

The resolution was carried without a single dissentient.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and speakers was unanimously carried, and acknowledged.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting, in furtherance of the objects of the Anti-state-church Association, was held at the Guildhall (the Mayor having objected to allow the use of the Town-hall for that purpose), when addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, and J. Kingsley, Esq., of London. The first resolution was proposed by the latter gentleman, and effectively supported in such an able, harmonious manner, as to call forth frequent demonstrations of approval from the numerous audience. This was seconded by Mr. S. B. Johnson, a farmer in the neighbourhood, who feelingly and ably made a few remarks upon the subject for "tithes" as affecting himself and other Nonconformists. The next resolution was proposed by the Rev. J. Burnet, whose talented remarks upon the union of Church and State were listened to with deep attention, and called forth repeated cheers as he proceeded to enlarge upon the objects of the Association. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed by the meeting to the above named gentleman, and also to the chairman, Mr. Thomas Ridley, for his kindness in allowing himself to be selected to preside on this occasion. The attendance was very numerous, the Hall being so full that many were unable to gain admission.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

YARMOUTH.—A meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held last Thursday evening at the Corn Exchange, Great Yarmouth, when the Rev. J. Burnet, and J. Kingsley, Esq., attended as a deputation, and expounded the principles and object of the Association to a numerous and attentive audience. The meeting was also addressed by the Chairman, Mr. W. T. Fisher, Rev. Mr. Betts (of Westminster), and Mr. Charles Barber. Altogether, this must be considered a successful demonstration, as well as a proof that sound principles are spreading, at least amongst the people, if not with the aristocracy of Dissent. As in many other towns, there is a backwardness in the leading Dissenters to countenance this movement, which appears to arise from some indefinite fear of affronting or frightening the Church party, who, of course, wish for things as they are; and, although priestly tyranny has recently been strikingly developed in reference to a young man's society in this town, yet the assumption of the State-church clergyman is not met by either Churchmen or Dissenters with that independence of spirit, which it ought to have called forth.—*From a Correspondent*.

LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK.—Mr. Kingsley's visit to this place has broken up new ground. The first meeting on behalf of the Anti-state-church Association was held here on Friday last, when effective addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. E. Dovey, of Lowestoft, the Rev. R. H. Smith, of Halesworth, the Rev. George Gould, of Norwich, and the Rev. Henry More, of Lowestoft, followed up by a telling speech from Mr. Kingsley. The attendance was not large, but as numerous as could be expected, remembering the adverse influences at work, and the fears that have been so industriously excited respecting the "incendiary" character and design of the Association. Most of the earnest and consistent Dissenters of the town were present, and an impression has been made that augurs well for the spread and intelligent appreciation of their principles.—*From a Correspondent*.

BARTON MILLS, SUFFOLK.—A large congregation assembled in the Baptist Chapel on Monday evening, November 11th, to hear a lecture from J. Kingsley, Esq., on the great question of separation of Church and State. Thomas Ellington, Esq., occupied the chair. At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed, expressing cordial approbation of the principles and aim of the Anti-state-church Association; and thanking Mr. Kingsley for his able and talented lecture, which was listened to with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure.

THETFORD.—CHURCH AND STATE.—On the 8th inst., a meeting was held at our Town-hall, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the inhabitants of this place to the question of a separation of the Church from the State. An explicit denial having first been given by the Chairman, to the aspersions cast upon the society as to its real objects, and a few remarks having been offered as to its real designs, by Mr. Wood, of Brandon, Mr. Kingsley was introduced to the meeting, and was listened to with the greatest attention for more than an hour. He showed at length the injurious effects which resulted from State Churchism, or what Dr. Cumming in his sermon before the Queen, very properly designates "Churchianity in the place of Chris-

tianity;" and he described the parties brought together in a State Church as not being a very harmonious family. A very pointed allusion was made during the evening to the "No Popery" cry now raised; and a belief was expressed, that more danger was to be apprehended from Oxford than from Rome, while a distinct avowal was made of all honour and esteem being due to the numerous ministers in the Establishment, who are labouring to spread the knowledge and practice of religion through the length and breadth of the land. Two resolutions declaring the accordance of the meeting with the objects of the society, and a design to assist in carrying them out, were made, seconded, and carried unanimously.—At the conclusion several names were enrolled as members of the society.—*Norfolk News*.

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

It is almost impossible to condense into readable shape and space proportionate to our dimensions the mass of intelligence before us, and hourly accumulating, of the progress and manifold forms of the No-Popery agitation. It is no longer one-sided. Dissenters of all sects and shades, Roman Catholics, and Radical politicians, are beginning to make themselves heard; and in our selection of incidents we must give them the preference. First in order, not of time, but of importance, we notice the

AUTHORIZED DEFENCE OF THE BULL BY A DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

In anticipation, it is supposed, of the pamphlet by Cardinal Wiseman, announced by advertisement to be in preparation, Mr. Bowyer, D.C.L., and barrister-at-law, has issued a defence, "by authority," of the "Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the new hierarchy." To this production we have specially referred in a leading article; and it is therefore only necessary here to give the heads of the argument.

Mr. Bowyer assumes the ground of complaint to be the usurpation by the Pope of a spiritual authority over Roman Catholics. To meet this complaint he shows that the Roman Catholic religion is emancipated by act of Parliament from its old proscription, and that the Roman Catholics of this country may therefore worship God in their own way, and have legally recognised liberty to obey in spiritual things the bulls and rescripts of their spiritual head, the Pope. Having thus established his main position, he shows that the Pope, in 1688, by edict, divided the Roman Catholic chapels of England into new ecclesiastical districts, but without territorial titles, and called and set bishops over them, vicars apostolic; and that the consequence was, that for upwards of a century afterwards the awakened jealousy of the Protestants subjected the Roman Catholics here to a severer persecution than ever; and that when that persecution ceased Gregory XVI. quietly and without ostentation added to the number of these vicars apostolic. Moreover, that in certain British colonies, where the Queen's ecclesiastical law is not in force, and also in the United States of America, which know no ecclesiastical law, whether of Pope, or Queen, or of Commonwealth, the Pope has created archbishops and bishops, and given them territorial titles, and that for so doing neither he nor they have been molested by the civil power, although it recognises them not. And lastly, that the Sultan has expressly allowed the Queen of England and the King of Prussia to send a Protestant bishop to Jerusalem without territorial title, and there are Protestant bishops whom the Scottish Episcopalian clergy periodically elect to the titular sees of their church. And from these facts it is concluded that the prevailing excitement is altogether unjustifiable—that it is the merest "ebullition of a mistaken zeal"—and that it will not "continue nor produce any serious results."

ADDRESS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND TO THE QUEEN.

The following address, which is said to be from the pen of Cardinal Wiseman, was laid at the various Roman Catholic churches and chapels on Sunday, and will be otherwise circulated, with the view of obtaining signatures to it:—

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned subjects of your Majesty, residing in England, and professing the Roman Catholic religion, beg to approach your Majesty's throne, there to express our sentiments of unimpaired and unalterable fidelity to your Majesty's royal person, crown, and dignity.

At a moment when attempts are being made to impeach our loyalty, we consider it a duty to give fresh utterance to these our feelings.

During centuries of exclusion from the privileges of the constitution, and from the rights enjoyed by their fellow-subjects, the Catholics of England remained true to their allegiance to the crown of this realm, and yielded to none in their readiness at all times to defend its rights and its prerogatives against every foe. And now that, under your Majesty's wise rule, we enjoy equal participation with others in the benefits of the constitution, we are more than ever animated with the same sentiments of fidelity and attachment, and are equally ready to give proof, whenever occasion may present itself, of the sincerity of our loyal professions.

The dearest of the privileges to which we have thus been admitted by the wisdom of the British Legislature, is that of openly professing and practising the religion of our fathers, in communion with the see of Rome. Under its teaching we have learned, as a most sacred lesson, to give to Caesar the things that are of Caesar, as we give to God the things that are of God. In whatever, therefore, our church has at any time done for

establishing its regular system of government amongst its members in this island, we beg most fervently and most sincerely to assure your Majesty, that the organization granted to us is entirely ecclesiastical, and its authority purely spiritual. But it leaves untouched every title of your Majesty's rights, authority, power, jurisdiction, and prerogative, as our Sovereign, and as Sovereign over these realms, and does not in the leastwise diminish or impair our profound reverence, our loyalty, fidelity, and attachment to your Majesty's person and throne; and we humbly assure your Majesty, that among your Majesty's subjects there exists no class who more solemnly, more continually, or more fervently, pray for the stability of your Majesty's throne, for the preservation of your Majesty's life, and for the prosperity of your Majesty's empire, than the Catholics of England, in whose religion loyalty is a sacred duty, and obedience a Christian virtue.

SERMON AT ST. GEORGE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

It having been currently reported that the new Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster would officiate publicly at the Cathedral Church of St. George, Southwark, on Sunday, there was an unusual demand for admission, and long before the time fixed for the commencement of "high mass" the capacious edifice was filled to overflowing, and vast numbers of persons were unable to obtain admittance. The disappointment of the numerous congregation, a great portion of which was composed of Protestants, was great, when, instead of the Cardinal, simple "Father Thomas," otherwise Dr. Doyle, mounted the pulpit, and spoke as follows, in explanation of the non-appearance of his Eminence:—"A report has been currently circulated through the daily press—entirely unauthorized by us—that the Cardinal Archbishop would officiate here to-day. I regret the disappointment which will be felt by many of the numerous congregation before me, but the blame is in no way attributable to us; we made no announcement calculated to mislead the public. The fact is, that previous to his Eminence entering upon his new functions, there are certain formalities to be gone through; he must be regularly inducted to his new office, and as he has only been one week amongst us, there has been no time lost. As soon as the necessary steps have been taken, which will be in about a week, his Eminence will continue to officiate here on all the feasts of the Church, as he did prior to his leaving this country." The Rev. Dr. then announced that the Cardinal would deliver a course of lectures in St. George's Church during the approaching advent. The preacher then proceeded with his discourse, in the course of which he alluded to the statements which had been made in the public papers respecting a sermon preached at St. George's Church two Sundays ago. He would merely say, that what the preacher then said he would reiterate, viz., that the most glorious days of the Church were those when it was steeped to its lips in blood—at that epoch, when to be a Christian was to be a martyr. He would not hesitate to repeat what had likewise been stated from that pulpit, that the time not only might come, but most assuredly would arrive, not, perhaps, in our day, when there could be no such personage as an Archbishop of Canterbury. This was evident from the daily increase of dissent in the Church Establishment, and from the increasing number of new sects of religionists, which were now almost as numerous as the towns and hamlets in the country. Much had been said (he continued) by the press and at public meetings about the terrible oath which was taken by the Cardinal on receiving the insignia of his office at the feet of the holy father. Now, he would ask, what was that oath, and remarked, the less that was said about it the better; for he begged to inform his hearers of a fact which he had from his Eminence, and which he himself was aware of before, that there was no oath administered at all. There was an oath taken by a bishop, a portion of which enjoined them to combat error in all its forms, and to inculcate truth. He would ask, what were Churchmen about at that very time? Were they not endeavouring to inculcate what they believed to be the truth? And dare any one say to the Catholics that they shall not feel, and think, and teach, what they conceive to be the truth, so long as they did not infringe the law? Times were changed; never again in a country enjoying the blessing of a liberal constitution should we witness the curse of religious persecutions. Against whom had the late outcry been raised? Against a mere handful of poor Catholics. And by whom was the cry raised? By those who ought to know, and did know better—by the Bishops and priests of the Established Church. Dr. Doyle concluded by pointing out to his hearers the necessity of forbearance and Christian charity.

OTHER EXPRESSIONS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC FEELING.

The Bishop of Beverley—Dr. Briggs, previously Vicar Apostolic of the Yorkshire district, and not yet enthroned—has addressed a "pastoral" to his flock, surmounted by the motto, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, but unto God the things that are God's," and clearly distinguishing the two spheres of civil and ecclesiastical authority. He congratulates his people on the re-establishment, in England, of the hierarchy; and does not even remark upon the excitement it has occasioned.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has assumed his natural position as a defender of the Pope. Dr. Murray has issued a mandate to the priests of his diocese to meet him, "for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation, through his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, to the Catholic clergy of England; and of expressing their gratitude to our Most Holy Father the Pope, for his timely restoration of the ancient hierarchy of the English Catholic Church."

On Monday an influential meeting of the Roman

Catholics of Birmingham was held in the hall attached to the Bishop's house, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting an address to the inhabitants of the town relative to the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Amongst those present were the Rev. Dr. Weedall, Dr. J. H. Newman, G. Jeffries, B. Ivers, T. Lieth, Ambrose St. John, Bowles, O'Neil, Darnell, and Mills, and a number of influential laymen. The Very Rev. Dr. WEEDALL having been called to the chair, opened the business by a brief address. Dr. NEWMAN moved the adoption of an address from the Catholics of the town to the inhabitants of Birmingham. The following are the most important paragraphs:—

A moral persecution is now raised against the religious liberties of the Catholics of England, and great efforts are made, not only by a considerable portion of the press, but also by dignitaries and clergy of the Establishment, through appeals to the passions and prejudices of men, to inflame the public mind, and induce the Government to re-enact penal statutes against us.

The Catholic subjects of her Majesty constitute one-third of the inhabitants of these realms; they are fully as numerous as the body of members either of the Establishment or of any other communion, and they constitute a vast proportion of the Christian population of the whole empire.

The case stands thus:—We cannot live as Catholics without the elements essential to our religion. Amongst the most essential are—an ecclesiastical government by bishops of our own, and the guidance of the head of our church. Without these we are no longer Catholics; just as the Church of England would no longer be the Church of England without its bishops and its head.

It is essential to the very idea of a bishop that he have a title derived from some locality that may constitute the centre of his communications with his flock. Where there is more than one bishop in a kingdom, there must be a division of territory; or neither could know the members of his flock from those of another's, nor could either exercise distinct jurisdiction over his people. This is common sense, as well as canon law. The English Catholics claim their right of having their own bishops—bishops known to them as their own by a local tie, and whom they may recognize as English bishops of English Catholics, by titles taken from places in the country of their own homes.

The great increase in the number of English and Irish Catholics which has taken place in this country, has made it requisite that a larger number of bishops should be created, and that they should have their sees in this country. We violate no law known by having bishops of our own; and, independently of human law, we have inherent right to whatever benefits we require from their jurisdiction and spiritual functions.

Besides this, our original indefeasible right, the Emancipation Act of 1829, left the adoption of this measure open to us, by setting us at liberty to exercise our religion in full freedom, with the exception that the use of certain episcopal titles, specified in the Act, was prohibited; which enactment has been respected, and those titles not taken. Hence, if a restriction were now made in the liberties recognised and secured to us by that Act, it would, as an *ex post facto* law, bear a character of severity alien from the spirit of the constitution. In fact, it would be a condemnation upon us for availing ourselves of the benefits of that Act, while paying at the same time a deference to its prohibitions.

As Roman Catholics, our bishops cannot be appointed without the authorization of the Head of our Church. The bishoprics of our Church can no more be regulated without the intervention of our Head, than the bishoprics of the Church of England without their Head. The law admits that we have the Pope for our Head, and leaves us at liberty, by the Emancipation Act, to acknowledge him openly as our Head.

His Holiness continually nominates Catholic bishops in Ireland; a hierarchy has also recently been established in the Australian colonies; and in all these cases the Government has directed their titles of honour to be given to the bishops, and has recognised their episcopal character in Acts of Parliament. All these bishops are well known to derive their titles from localities over which they preside in the Queen's dominions. Are we, as Englishmen, entitled to less liberty and to fewer religious rights than our brethren in Ireland and in the colonies?

As the late appointment of our bishops has been solely for spiritual purposes, and conferred on them none but spiritual powers, it is most untrue that in that appointment the Head of our Church has in any way attacked the Established Church or the prerogatives of our beloved Sovereign, or encroached upon the liberties, whether civil or ecclesiastical, of the realm; nor have we by this measure laid claim to any rights over the Protestant Establishment, nor interfered with any right or privilege of a single individual who is not a member of our Church?

What his Holiness has done is to appoint bishops to preside over us in certain sees, to resign into their hands a portion of the power over us as Catholics of which he has hitherto retained the exercise in his own, and to leave us free from the obligations of certain ecclesiastical laws which might otherwise have embarrassed the spiritual administration of our church.

We claim the right to regulate our own religious concerns as independently of the headship of the Church of England as any other communion which does not acknowledge that head; and we cannot but feel that the religious liberties of all our countrymen are bound up with our own; and that an attack upon our religious arrangements strikes equally at the liberty of every subject in the British Empire.

We equally feel that the passions of the multitude once stirred up against the Catholic Episcopacy may easily be turned against every other ecclesiastical authority; and that the weapons of misrepresentation, of ridicule, and of sarcasm, whilst they are aimed at us, may have their rebound against all religious institutions and all sacred things.

An address to the newly appointed Bishop of Birmingham was also adopted.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ., M.P., AND THE CARDINAL'S HAT.

An amusing episode to the agitation has been supplied by the *Morning Chronicle*. A correspondent asks:—

Can Lord John Russell be sincere in his new-born zeal against the "mummeries of superstition," when he allows one of his subordinates, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, M.P., to attend a "superstitious" meeting of "Catholics of the London districts," at the "Thatched-house Tavern," for the purpose of supporting the following resolution, as advertised in the public papers of the 17th August last:—"That it is the duty of Catholics, agreeably to the practice of Catholic countries in like cases, to meet the expenditure attendant on the promotion of the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman to the rank of a prince of the Church." Let me ask his Lordship if it is true that his Under-Secretary for the Colonies, besides publicly speaking at the above-mentioned meeting in support of the resolution I have quoted, has actually subscribed £10 towards procuring one of those said "mummeries," a cardinal's hat, for Dr. Wiseman?

The hon. Under-Secretary replies that he has long enjoyed the friendship of Cardinal Wiseman, and hopes "long to enjoy it." A "common friend" informed him that the doctor's friends proposed offering him some mark of their regard, and he (Mr. Hawes) accepted an invitation to attend the meeting. When there, however, he found that the reso-

lutions were such as none but Roman Catholics could support. He stated to the meeting the grounds upon which he had attended, and his readiness to show the respect he entertained, as a Protestant, for Dr. Wiseman, "as a most excellent, charitable, and learned prelate of the Roman Catholic Church." With the acquiescence of the meeting, he contributed his mite of respect "to even the prelate of a rival church, whose worth and excellence I knew and admired, and whose friendship I think it an honour to possess." He joined, however, in no address, nor supported any resolution. "For the part I took on that occasion, and for the motives which actuated me, I shall not even condescend to a vindication. Nor shall I from any fear of being misunderstood, abate my admiration of good men, nor my desire to share in the promotion of good works, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. Charity is still, I hope, a virtue prized by both."

THE ORATORIAN IN BIRMINGHAM.

A tumult of a disgraceful description occurred at the Chapel of the Oratorians (an order of Monks), in Alcester-street, Birmingham, on Wednesday night. On the evening of Tuesday, Father Cook, for some time indisposed, became suddenly worse, and expired. The following morning the body was exhibited in the chapel of the Oratory. The chapel was crammed to suffocation by a most miscellaneous assemblage. Although the congregation within was, as far as possible, orderly, the mob without was somewhat tumultuous. Many persons in the street attempted to force an entrance, while the struggles of those in the chapel (alarmed by the pressure) to obtain egress had the effect of marring the solemnity of the proceedings. The Roman Catholics in the street charged several gentlemen, of apparent respectability, with great violence, and, while uttering fervent prayers for the soul of the departed, anathematized, it is said, in no very measured terms, the conduct of the Protestant intruders. So threatening was the aspect of affairs, that Dr. Newman found it necessary to communicate with the police authorities, and the timely arrival of several efficient officers happily prevented any breach of the peace. The service was concluded with closed doors and locked gates. Father Cook (the deceased Oratorian) is described as having been a kind and amiable man, and the only priest resident in the Alcester-street institution (of which Dr. Newman is Father Superior) who, previous to his entrance into Papal orders, had not been connected with the Anglican Church.

MORE EFFIGY BURNING.

The Pope was burnt in effigy on Thursday on Peckham Common. At six o'clock a mock procession was formed. A van drawn by four horses drew up fronting a house on the Green, from which emerged some dozen men armed with various weapons, each leading a man attired in the surplice of a Romish clergyman, the latter being tumbled into the vehicle amidst the shouts of several thousand persons congregated. The next brought out were two athletic fellows, one attired as a cardinal, and the other as his chaplain. A few yards in advance of the van stood an herculean fellow, bearing a burlesque effigy of the Pope mounted on a long pole, and having in his hand what purported to be the late memorable bull. In advance again were about fifty fellows bearing lighted torches, and on each side of the cardinal's carriage was a van containing fiend-like creatures, who kept up a continual display of theatrical fire, blue predominating, and so contrived that its flashes cast a sickly hue over the features of the unhappy prelate and his fellow-prisoners. The cardinal's equipage was flanked by forty torch-bearers, the faces of the latter horribly begrimed with varied-coloured paint. The procession proceeded towards Camberwell by the Peckham-rye-road, followed by at least 10,000 persons. It was hailed in its progress through the various streets with the loudest acclamations, amidst cries of "No Popery," "Hurrah for the Queen," "No Foreign Priesthood." After about two hours' perambulation, the procession returned to Peckham, and thence to Peckham Common, where the waggons were dragged into the vicinity of an immense pile of faggots, tar-barrels, and other combustibles. At this time there could not have been fewer than between 10,000 and 12,000 persons, and the unanimous cry was "Down with the Pope!" Fire was applied to the pile, and in a few moments the whole mass was in a blaze. A simultaneous cry having been raised for the Pope and his bull, the representative of Rome was thrust in amidst the shouts of the mob. It was not till after some three hours that the proceedings terminated, and the mob slowly dispersed.

A DISSENTING MAGISTRATE.

On Saturday, at the conclusion of the ordinary business of the Guildhall Police Court, a gentleman appeared before Alderman Challis to ask his advice relative to a point of general interest at the present time. He wished to know whether the late innovation by the Pope of Rome upon the rights of the Sovereign of this country rendered his emissaries, or those executing his commands, liable to any penalty. He held in his hand an act of Parliament passed in 1846 (9th and 10th of Victoria, chap. 59), wherein it repealed certain acts to enforce pains and penalties upon persons for holding religious opinions contrary to the forms of the Established Church. One of the clauses, however, though it took away the penalty for "bringing in and putting in execution of bulls, writings, or instruments, and other superstitious things from the See of Rome," enacted that the same should be considered an offence against the law. Under this act, was the conduct of Cardinal Wiseman in carrying out the instruction of the Pope, an

offence punishable by a common information before a magistrate?

Alderman Challis said that the act alluded to by the person before him certainly took away the penalties instituted by the 13th of Elizabeth, cap. 52; but, at the same time, any one might, he thought, constitute himself a prosecutor, and indict Dr. Wiseman (or any one else acting in a similar manner to forward the views of his Holiness) before any justice of the peace of the district in which the offence was committed. *He had no doubt that a little imprisonment would do the Cardinal good, but he would not like to send him there. However, he anticipated there would be no necessity to take such a step, as he understood that the Cardinal had already received notice to quit London in forty-eight hours.*

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT THE CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.

A scene of the most extraordinary character, calculated to create considerable alarm and excitement, took place on Sunday, during morning service, at the recently-erected Protestant church of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, at which principles and practices supposed to have an affinity to Romanism prevail. In consequence of some attempt to interrupt divine service on the previous Sunday, and there being some apprehension that the congregation might be disturbed, or a breach of the peace committed, Sergeant Loom, a very intelligent officer of the B division, and two or three constables under him, the whole being in plain clothes, were placed in the church previous to the commencement of morning service. The sittings being all filled, the church doors were closed, and in a few minutes afterwards, a well-dressed man was seen to leave by one of the side doors in Church-street, between which and the street there is a small court-yard or space opening into the thoroughfare by a door in a stone wall, the latter of which the person who quitted the edifice left open. There is every reason to believe that the scene that almost immediately followed was premeditated. The stranger had scarcely left the building five minutes, when a loud shouting and yelling, with the clamour of many voices, was heard by those within the sacred edifice, and Sergeant Loom and his men rushed out by the door the stranger had taken, and by dint of great personal activity, favoured by the position of the entrance, succeeded in preventing an attack upon the church until the arrival of a large party of the police. Upon the sergeant first issuing from the church with his men he found that some half dozen of a mob of nearly 200 had entered the door before spoken of into the space between that and the church, when, by a most determined effort, they succeeded in closing the outer door, and thus separating those who had entered from the main body, amidst the cries of "We'll have no Popery—down with the church—break the door open," and such like exclamations. The few persons who had entered as described retreated over the stone wall upon finding the rest of the party out off, and the crowd increased momentarily until the arrival of Inspector Cumming, of the B division, who was upon the ground within a few minutes with a small party of men; immediately followed by Mr. Russell, the superintendent of the division, with a fresh body of constables. At this time the mob must have numbered very near a thousand, and consisted chiefly of gentlemen and well-dressed persons. There was a very strong feeling manifested by many of the well-dressed persons present against the proceedings at St. Barnabas, and it required the exercise of very considerable firmness and moderation on the part of the police to prevent a most serious disturbance. By dint of persuasion and force the assemblage, which was such as temporarily to cause much anxiety for the safety of the congregation and the neighbourhood, was, with the exception of one person, who was captured, dispersed.

The police brought up their prisoner on Monday morning before Mr. Broderip, at the Westminster Police Court. He turned out to be William Goss, butler in the establishment of Mr. A. R. Drummond, the eminent banker, of 2, Bryanstone-square, and was charged with a breach of the peace, and endeavouring to force his way into St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, on Sunday morning, during Divine service. The court was crowded during the investigation, which occupied some time. The following are the most important depositions, and the extraordinary magisterial decision.

Inspector Cumming, who preferred the charge, said:—

He proceeded to St. Barnabas Church on Sunday, in consequence of information which had reached him that a very large mob had assembled round the church, threatening to break open the doors and commit other acts of violence. On his arrival he saw a crowd of persons around the church, threatening to break open the doors and commit other acts of violence. He desired his men to disperse the crowd, and, whilst they were doing so, the defendant, who had made himself particularly active, endeavoured to force his way into the church. Upon this the crowd became more excited, and made use of the most violent and threatening language. The defendant was then taken into custody.

The accused maintained that the police were mistaken, and called, among others, Mr. Z. D. Berry, ironmonger, of 3, Victoria-road, one of the trustees of the district, who, after detailing the expressions of annoyance felt by a great number of gentlemen at being refused admittance at five minutes past 11 o'clock, and the circumstance of the party, among whom was a nobleman living in Eaton place, as before described, saying that a few minutes after that a gentleman who came out of the church over the wall, declared "he was disgusted; the candles were lighted; it was Popery in its most malignant form;" and that led to the cry outside of "No Popery!"

They would not let the people out from the church at the gate; and, up to that time, 19-20ths of the assemblage were gentlemen or tradesmen of the district. Mr. Broderip said:—

Now the whole case is before me on one side and the other, and it is quite clear that there was a very large assemblage—a large crowd of persons, partly consisting of persons described as gentlemen and of thieves. The question before me is, whether the defendant was at all active in leading the mob, or merely doing what he had a right to do—going into church. Although some said, there was no room inside the church, it was perfectly clear that others declared there was. I cannot find anything that he did, except putting his foot inside the door, and that is denied; and witnesses are called who swear that he did not do so. Therefore, taking the case as far as he is concerned, I do not think it one for me to call upon defendant for sureties for his good behaviour; and I therefore dismiss the complaint but, the Queen's peace must be kept, and I am determined that it shall be kept in this district. "At the same time," added the worthy magistrate, with visible emotion, "I must observe, that those have much to answer for who provoke the people by ceremonies which may appear to be more in accordance with the spirit of the Romish religion than the purity of our Reformed Church, at such a time as the present."

A burst of applause from the auditory followed, which was immediately suppressed by the officers of the court.

DIGNITARIES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury kept aloof from the agitation until addressed by a parish (St. Andrew, Holborn) that declined to address its diocesan. He expressed his "gratification at this instance of confidence which you have shown in me by the presentation of this address;" and added, "There is no reason why, as Metropolitan, I should not accept it; and, with God's grace, I shall always be willing to promote, as far as possible, the principles which it enunciates." As to the general question, he said:—"It seemed to be necessary that something of this description should have occurred in order that the feeling of the country might be drawn forth; and now that it has been elicited with so much strength and firmness, it may perhaps be almost more necessary to keep it within due bounds than to add to the existing excitement."

The clergy of Kingston-upon-Hull have addressed the Archbishop of York, and received a reply containing the following honourable passage:—

I know the diligence and anxiety with which you labour for the edification of your flocks; and I am far from wishing to awaken among you a controversial spirit, which is so apt to engender bitterness and wrath. But you cannot stand wholly aloof. Your weapons, however, must be spiritual—"The sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." Out of that Word, you may reasonably be allowed to defend and explain to your own people, from time to time, the principles of your faith and practice; and to point out the enormous errors of the faith and practice of the Romish Church. You may show how irreconcilable these two are with each other, and must ever remain so long as the intolerant claim of infallibility lasts.

Another letter from the Bishop of Exeter has appeared. He denies, in reality, the supremacy of the Queen, saying, that if "this particular brief or bull" is not contrary to law, he cannot consider it as an outrage on the authority of the Queen. Bishops derive their office from a higher source:—"Looking to the of bishop as proceeding solely from the same office heavenly fountain from which her Majesty's own sacred office proceeds, I cannot so degrade it as to refer it to any human source, however exalted." He does not, he says, think that the errors of the Church of Rome are *fundamental*—in other words, "I do not think that they make her cease to be a church."

But the Dean of Bristol has delivered and published the remarkable address of the week. The following passages demand quotation:—

It is the greatest possible consequence to our cause, to our standing well with the people, and to our ultimate success, that we are not hurried away into exaggeration—into the assertion of things which may easily be contradicted; and into complaint and fears, which will eventually only excite ridicule. I allude to such statements as I have seen attributed to eminent authorities in the Church, implying that our orders have been invalidated; that the two most ancient provinces of the Western Church, those of Canterbury and York, have been annihilated; and that the *Jus Commune* of Papal Rome has been substituted for the constitutions and canons of the Anglican Church. Let us feel very contentedly aware that the Pope can neither confirm nor invalidate our orders, nor any other orders than those of his own communion; and let us feel perfectly persuaded that our two most reverend prelates have not less sure and comfortable possession of the rights and revenues of their provinces at this moment than they have had hitherto. And let us not for a moment believe that the Pope can secure to himself, or to any delegates of his, so much as one atom of jurisdiction in England—no, not even over the most abject slave to his superstition. Nor let us trouble ourselves to show, as some take great pains to do, that the Pope has no claim to dominion in this realm, because of some independence of the Church of England prior to the Pope's usurpation of supremacy here through Augustine, or through the Norman princes. Let us be very well content to know that, if this priest of Italy had had dominion over us up to this very hour, it would have been quite enough cause and excuse to us that he should cease to have it simply in our choosing no longer to submit to it. Let those grovel who will in this unworthy inquiry. Let us rather learn to know what is Christian liberty, and to thank God that we have it.

Nor let us rail against "the schism" of the Pope's measure, and talk of its being "a fundamental principle of the Universal Church that there can be but one bishop in a diocese." So doing, we condemn our own Church, who, at the Reformation, sent bishops to Ireland, in my opinion then Catholic; and since to Canada, and to our colonies, to Malta, and to Jerusalem—we condemn the Bishop of London, who does not scruple to confirm when he is in France, and to license a clergy-

man in a Roman diocese at Madaira—we condemn the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who sent a bishop to reside at Paris—we condemn ourselves, who, I presume, without scruple, would use the ministrations of a Protestant bishop if we happened to sojourn in a Catholic diocese.

Nor let us be hurried into urging that there shall be some pacton between our Crown and the Pope as to the appointment of Roman bishops. Such a measure is one which Catholic princes, who acknowledge the Pope's supremacy, are obliged to take for their own security. But a concordat in our case would only be to recognise and give a position to the Catholics here, making a distinction between them and other Dissenters.

The dean proceeds to examine the real causes of the resuscitated hopes of Rome, and unequivocally charges the Tractarians with having been the origin of the evil. The practical application of his argument is:—

I think it then very plain, indeed, that our bishops should separately be memorialized by the laity and clergy of their several dioceses; but I do not think it should be an address for advice, but a memorial rather conveying advice and urgent entreaty that the bishops should use whatever powers the law has entrusted to them, or the influence of their position may acquire for them, to remove if possible, to restrain at least, to discountenance at least, Tractarian teaching and practices. It would be invidious, and perhaps impossible, that any body of the clergy should thus address the diocesan; and for that reason, but not for that reason only, would I suggest that such an address should emanate from a mixed meeting. Far too long and too much it has been the effort of one part of the clergy to make a distinction, and so cause division between the clergy and laity. We cannot too soon connect ourselves with the laity in all common counsels, and more especially connect the laity with the bishops in kind, equal, and unreserved communication in all that concerns the interests of the Church and religion.

MEETINGS IN THE METROPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

These and the provincial demonstrations, have been so numerous that we cannot even enumerate them; and devote a line or two only to those which were distinguished by some salient feature. The Paddington meeting was rendered amusing by the determined attack of Mr. Cocks, of Harrow-road, on the Bishops of London and Exeter.—"Had not members of the Church of England become converts to Rome? Who had led them on? Had not Henry of Exeter done so, who had condemned a man for writing what accorded with the Scriptures? Had not the Bishop of London?—[cheers, and cries of 'yes!'] He liked to take the lion by his beard. Had not the last-mentioned prelate assisted at the opening of St. Barnabas—a place of worship which was replete with the mummeries of Popery? [hear, hear.]—Never, until he issued his late charge, had that prelate taken a single step to suppress the spirit of Popery."—At a meeting in the vestry-room of Bow Church, Cheapside, the Chairman was no other than Alderman Salomons! He does not appear to have felt much at ease, for we find him saying:—"He trusted that the agitation would be so far distinguished from former religious agitations that they would, in no respect, suffer that which they condemned in others—any interference with private opinion [hear]—that they would do nothing to weaken religious liberty,—that while they openly expressed their determination not to allow any foreign temporal or spiritual authority to distribute titles of honour in this country,—that whilst they desire to strike off the mitre from the archbishop to whom it was given by foreign authority, they would do nothing to stir the statue of religious liberty from the pedestal on which, he trusted, it was firmly established in this country." Mr. Carlisle entered a forcible protest against the Queen's supremacy, or the infliction of pains and penalties.—An amendment was proposed at the meeting of the united parishes of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard, Foster-lane, by Mr. Foster, who objected to a portion of the address which called on the Queen to call, if necessary, for new "pains and penalties" to resist Popery. The original motion, however, was carried almost unanimously. The vote of thanks to the chair was seconded by Mr. Phillips, a Jew.—Opposition was made at the meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, to the adoption of an address to the Bishop of London. One speaker said "the Bishop was in the receipt of a larger income than some sovereigns, and was he to put that in his pocket and not use it freely for the Church of Christ? He must have thought so, or he would have taken proceedings against Mr. Bennett and other clergymen of the Tractarian school in his diocese." The meeting, however, decided by a small majority, that the Bishop should have the address. "They could not afford," said an apologist, "to throw a bishop away." The Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Finsbury Chapel, moved:—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, for his truly patriotic letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, and for his firm determination therein expressed to vindicate and uphold the prerogatives of her Majesty, and the rights of our Protestant churches and nation, against the unprecedented arrogance of the Bishop of Rome."—Alderman Sidney, M.P., made a long speech at a meeting of the inhabitants of the Billingsgate Ward. He was followed by a Roman Catholic gentleman named Costello, who maintained that the English Catholics ought not to be blamed for what had been done, "when they were no more responsible for the acts of the Roman Pontiff than the Protestants themselves; and when, in point of fact, the blame should fall upon her Majesty's Ministers, who had sent Earl Minto to coquet with Rome when it served their views for political purposes [cheers and interruptions]. He was as much opposed to the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, in matters

temporal, in this country, as the Protestants themselves."—Mr. Charles Gilpin made a spirited attempt to carry an Anti-state-church amendment at the meeting of the Bishopsgate parishioners. Mr. Orpwood, who announced himself as a Catholic, remarked that he believed the public were not aware of the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff in issuing the late bull. His Holiness had no political object whatever in view in that document, but he merely wished to establish the Catholic Church upon a more satisfactory basis. He did not acknowledge the Queen as his spiritual head, but he should always be ready to protect her temporal rights. The amendment and resolution were put from the chair, when the latter was carried by a large majority.—At the Ward of Farringdon Without meeting Mr. Fowler, as a Protestant Dissenter, begged to assure the meeting, that the body to which he belonged were ready, not only to oppose Romish aggression with their hearts and hands; but, if force should be required, they were ready to use it in defence of their religion, Queen, country, and families.—Dr. Lankester delivered a telling speech at the vestry of St. James's, Westminster. A discussion having arisen as to a clause in the resolution condemnatory of Puseyism, Dr. Lankester said he doubted whether the present place was the fittest for discussing the subject. He agreed in what had been said against Popery, which, he it recollected, however, was the prevailing form of Christianity in Europe at one time. But they would not get rid of the influence of the Pope or the evils of Popery by physical force. The question was not how they were to resist the external aggressions of Rome, but how they were to drive Popery out of their own hearts [hear]. They were going to the foot of the throne to express their feelings on this subject. But why did they go to the Queen, except as the source of physical power? They went to ask her to use physical force to put down the Pope and his religion [No, no]. Any address to the Queen must be because she was the source of physical power, and they could never use force to put down private judgment. He maintained that a man had as much right to be a Roman Catholic as any other religion. [Mr. Jackson: We address the Queen to put the law into practice.] But what was law, unless it was backed up by physical force? After all, that was the real object in referring to the Queen and to Lord John Russell. Lord John Russell said in the same letter that he did all he could to emancipate the Catholics, and that he would see if there were any unrepented laws which could be employed against them. These two sentiments seemed to him to be inconsistent. Popery led men to suppose that a certain influence was communicated to one man through the medium of another. But this feeling was not confined altogether to the Roman Catholic Church. In the Protestant Church, and even in his own denomination, the spirit of Popery dwelt in the best men amongst them [hear, hear].—At St. Clement's Dances a Mr. Dempsey attempted to defend the Pope, but was put down by a storm of hisses and interruptions; a King's College student declaimed about "Prince Albert's children and Prince Albert's sires;" and several speakers were seriously dissatisfied about the preceptors of the Prince of Wales and a Protestant succession.—At Bridewell Precinct vestry, the Rev. F. Poynder, chaplain to the hospital, proposed an address to the Queen. Mr. James Spicer opposed the address in the form in which it had been drawn up, on the grounds that it recognised the Queen as the head of the Church, and that it contained no reference to the fact, that the conduct of many of the clergy of the Establishment had invited, and led to, the aggression of the Pope. The mover of the address proposed it in an amended form, for the purpose of securing unanimity, and it was seconded by Mr. Spicer, and carried unanimously.—A meeting has been held at Walthamstow, over which Mr. Masterman, M.P., presided; and Mr. G. F. Young, the Protectionist leader, was a chief speaker. The Chairman said:—"If the law was not strong enough to send away those so-called bishops who had divided the country into districts, he hoped the Parliament would give additional power" [hear, hear].—At the Marylebone meeting, Mr. Broughton, the police magistrate, was one of the speakers. Mr. G. Beacon said, the encroachments of the clergy of the Established Church had been so great, that he did not wonder that the Pope of Rome should send his bishops here. With regard to their titles, he had a book at home which told him that a title was a nickname either for a rogue or a fool [a burst of disapprobation, and cries of "Question!"]. Mr. Beacon proceeded to accuse the clergy of robbing the poor, but he was again stopped by the indignation of the meeting. Mr. Keyser, although a member of the Jewish persuasion, had left a sick bed in order to attend that meeting and join in the protest against the aggression of the Pope upon the Queen's supremacy and the Protestant faith [cheers]. He spoke the sentiments not only of his brethren in England, but of his brethren all over the world [hear]. Not long ago he received a letter from a member of his persuasion on the Continent, who said, "Dear Friend Keyser,—I wish this were a Protestant realm like yours, for the persecutions that are taking place here on the part of the Catholics against the Jews are disgraceful to witness" [hear, hear]. The Pope and his emissaries, in his opinion, had let the cat out of the bag a little too early. He thought we ought to make them a present in return; and, for this purpose, he recommended that the meeting should address the Queen, praying her Majesty to send over to Rome the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Exeter [great laughter and cheering]. If the Queen complied with that prayer she would hear of no more nominations of Popish bishops to this country [continued laughter].

PROVINCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

A county meeting, the first on the subject, convened by the High Sheriff, was held at Bedford, on Wednesday. The principal speaker was Lord C. Russell, the brother of the Premier. He called the Pope's bull a "contemptible" document, though there was no limit to his amazement at the Pope's audacity. Colonel R. Trevor, M.P., moved the second resolution, expressive of the hope that her Majesty would command a public denunciation of the bull of the Pope, and signify her determination to maintain inviolate her solemn engagement to her people, and pledging the meeting to support her to the utmost, in accordance with their bounden duty and sworn allegiance [loud cheers]. He ventured to say that, if it should be found necessary, upon the advice of those who were charged with the government of the country, to add anything to the strength of the existing laws, any such proposal would receive an almost unanimous support, whether in the House of Lords or the House of Commons [loud cheers]. Sir Harry Verney did not hesitate to avow, that whilst to him it would be a source of the greatest happiness if he thought that one of his sons was fit to take upon himself the office of a minister of Christ and to inculcate the doctrines of the Church of England, yet rather than see that son a minister of the Protestant Church, with a Papist's heart, he would follow him to the grave [loud and protracted cheering].

At York, a large meeting has been held in the Guildhall, called by the Lord Mayor. The customary resolution having been moved and seconded, a scene ensued:—

The Rev. J. RENDER, Roman Catholic clergyman of York, then presented himself. He had not imagined that they would have heard of things there which he had heard and read of in violent party and religious meetings assembled together in former times, for the purpose of reviling every principle of the Catholic religion.

Mr. HORNBY: "Roman Catholic, Roman Catholic." [Cries of "No, No!" "Yes, yes!" "Hear him!" "Chair, chair!" "Turn him out!" and great uproar, in the midst of which the Lord Mayor entreated the meeting to give Mr. Render an impartial hearing.]

Mr. RENDER did not yield to any one, not even to the chief magistrate of that city, as regarded that devoted loyalty which every Englishman ought to feel for the Sovereign [applause and disapprobation]. One would almost imagine that a second Armada was coming to insult the shores of Britain [cries of "hear, hear," "It has already come," and uproar]. If there were such danger, if any such Armada were at hand, he had come there to tell them that as Englishmen—and he knew he spoke the sentiments of the whole Catholic body—they were prepared to join with the Protestants, and to offer their substance and their lives, if necessary, to repel any encroachments upon the shores of Britain, or any attempt upon the sovereignty of the Queen—[A voice, "Bah! bah!"]—People might call "Bah!" as they liked; but these were the sentiments of Catholics, and their principles too. [A voice: "Roman Catholics," and uproar.] The present expressions of indignation were "got up and feigned"—they were a mockery. [A cry of "That's quite enough," hisses, and great uproar.] He appealed to the judgment of the meeting whether that venerable man, who had been so lately an exile from his own country, could have any pretensions to trespass upon the rights, privileges, and sovereignty of our gracious Queen? What monstrous folly! [Interruption, and cries of "It's done; the Prime Minister of England acknowledges it. The Pope wants his cloven foot in here, but we won't have it."] Had not they (the Roman Catholics) for ages past recognised a foreign head of their Church? Then how could this be anything new which caused this excitement and clamour? [Great interruption, and cries of "Yes, yes;" "No, no;" "Was there ever an Archbishop of Westminster before?"] The Prime Minister of this country, through the mad bull of his [great uproar, derisive laughter, and loud cries of "Three cheers for the Prime Minister!" which were given in real earnest.] . . . [Mr. Render presently retired amidst great uproar.]

On Saturday a large meeting, convened by the mayor, in compliance with a requisition, was held in the Town-hall, at Derby. All denominations of Protestants were represented on the platform. The Mayor, having stated the object of the meeting, called on Dr. Heygate, who moved the first resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Horton (Wesleyan). The Rev. W. Griffith (expelled Wesleyan) proposed the following amendment. He was repeatedly interrupted, and the meeting was much excited, during the delivery of his address:—

That this meeting holds firm by the principle that "the Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants;" values, as beyond all price, the right of private judgment; is persuaded that Christianity can be advanced only by adopting the apostolic mode of disseminating its powers, viz., by appeals to reason and conscience; is convinced, that a resort to the secular arm, for the purpose either of repressing supposed error, or of promoting received views of truth, is at once a perversion of our fellow-men for their conscientious dissent, and a libel on our Divine religion, as though it were incapable of maintaining its claim unless aided by the "ruth and injustice of man, and is of opinion that every form of national Establishments of religion involves in itself the essence of Popery, by the attempt which it implies to force some peculiar creed and mode of worship upon reluctant minds; and, therefore, that this meeting deprecates any attempt to repel Popery by an appeal to the civil arm in defence of Protestantism, and expresses its opinion that the most effectual mode of advancing truth will be a combination of every party in the State to place all religious denominations on one level, by withdrawing State support from the sects that now have it, and by withholding it from those who would fain share in it.

The amendment was seconded by the Rev. W.

Crossekey (Unitarian). The Revs. J. Gawthorne and Corbin (Independents), supported the original resolution. They argued the question on the aggression made on the Queen's supremacy, and urged union on that ground. As Dissenters, they would, under other circumstances, have supported the amendment. The original resolution was carried by a large majority, amidst loud cheers. — A public meeting, at which the Mayor, Mr. David Derry, presided, was held on Friday in Plymouth, including Churchmen and Dissenters of all denominations. The proceedings were unanimous. An address to her Majesty was proposed by the Rev. T. C. Hine. — A special meeting of the Town Council of Nottingham was held on Monday, at which an address to the Queen was seconded by Alderman Birkin, a Dissenter. — At Worcester, a meeting of the inhabitants was called by the Mayor. Previously to the meeting, a branch of the Anti-state-church Association established there had passed a resolution which they caused to be freely circulated:—"That it is not desirable for Dissenters to take any part in the towns meeting to remonstrate against Papal aggression." The meeting took place at 1 o'clock, and was held in the Guildhall, which was nearly filled. The Mayor (Mr. W. T. P. Hughes) presided. Sir B. H. Lechmere proposed the usual resolution, which was seconded and carried unanimously. An address to her Most Gracious Majesty, expressive of the sentiment of the laity of the city, and re-echoing the spirit of the resolution, was seconded by Dr. Redford, a Dissenting minister, and carried. — In Margate great efforts have been made to induce Dissenters to unite with Churchmen. A public meeting of the inhabitants was ventured on. The Rev. J. Rogers, a Baptist minister, moved, Mr. James Crofts seconded, and Messrs. Marston and Woodward supported, the following amendment, which was lost:—

That this meeting, confidently believing the words of the Lord Jesus, that his Church is founded on a rock, and that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, entertains no fearful apprehension of the thunder of the Vatican, and therefore respectfully, but most earnestly, suggests to the Queen, that she be pleased to abstain from all interference in religious matters.

—At Taunton a requisition to the authorities to convene a meeting to address the Queen was signed by very few Evangelical Dissenters. The Independent and Baptist ministers, after careful examination of the question, resolved to stand aloof; and most of their flocks have followed their example. A meeting, however, had been previously announced, and will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at which Messrs. Addiscombe, Quick, and Green, are to deliver addresses on the present duty of Nonconformist Christians. There is no doubt that the gathering will be very large, and that the highest Anti-state-church ground will be taken. — The excitement in Bristol is intense; and the variety of opinions seem as great as the earnestness with which all are expressed. After several preliminary meetings, in which certain Churchmen and Dissenters consulted together, it has been definitely arranged to hold a great united meeting at the Victoria Rooms, on Wednesday (this day), at one o'clock. An address to the Queen and several resolutions are to be submitted, and a Churchman and Dissenter will speak to each. The terms of the advertisement calling the meeting are such as to prevent all discussion. The affair will not be allowed to pass over without notice or protest by the leading Anti-state-churchmen. A large bill, of which the following is a copy, has been extensively posted about the city, and, in the form of a circular, will be presented to each individual as he enters the rooms:—

TO THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS OF BRISTOL!

You have been invited, along with the other Protestants of Bristol, to attend a meeting "for the purpose of adopting an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, expressive of indignation at the recent insulting bull of the Bishop of Rome, and of devoted attachment to the great principles of the Reformation." This Meeting is not to consider what should be done in the present crisis, but to "adopt an address to the Queen."

If the terms of the advertisement had allowed discussion, an amendment would have been proposed, protesting against the assumptions of both the Romish and English Hierarchies. Perhaps it was expedient in the conveners to guard against this contingency, but as the meeting will consist of persons who come together to vote for a foregone conclusion, its resolutions cannot be accepted as a full and deliberate expression of the opinions of Bristol Dissenters as to their proper course of action with regard to the Pope's Bull. Probably a Public Meeting will soon be held to consider this matter; and, in the meantime, the following questions are respectfully submitted to your consideration:—

1. How can you "address the Queen" on this matter without compromising your Anti-state-church principles?
2. How can you "address the Queen" without recognising, either expressly or by implication, her Ecclesiastical Supremacy, which you repudiate?
3. How can you "address the Queen" unless you are prepared to ask for Legislative Enactments to stay the progress of Popery?
4. How can you "address the Queen" without a tacit confession that you are afraid to meet Popery in fair argument and discussion?
5. How can you "address the Queen" without violating the Religious Rights of your Roman Catholic fellow-subjects?
6. How can you unite with State-churchmen in "addressing the Queen" without sanctioning the assumptions of the State Church—assumptions almost as preposterous and insulting as those of the Pope himself?
7. How can members or advocates of the Anti-state-church Association "address the Queen" without gross inconsistency, seeing that the Association specifies "the requirement of the profession of a particular faith by the Monarch, as one of the things which constitute the union of the Church with the State?"

Until these questions are satisfactorily answered, the proposed meeting to "address the Queen" must be regarded as a compromise which cannot be consistently sanctioned by enlightened Dissenters.

JOHN BOND,
E. H. MATTHEWS,
W. J. CROSS,
ROBERT MORRIS,

J. PANTON HAM,
E. S. ROBINSON,
THOS. MATTHEWS,
JOHN SHORR.

A very decided and enthusiastic meeting is expected, and the committee have—being timid lest their compromises and impolicy should be exposed—already engaged the services of a body of police

effectually to put down all opposition. — The "No Popery" cry is rampant in Southampton. The Rev. Mr. Adkins (writes a correspondent) announced on Sunday week, after a sermon condemnatory of the Pope, and purporting to be an appeal to Nonconformists, to join with Episcopalians in their struggle with Romanism, that a petition to the Queen would lie at his chapel doors on the following Sunday; and exhorted all to express their loyalty on signing the address. The Rev. Mr. M'Laren, Baptist minister, on the contrary, advised his congregation to take no part in the matter, but to leave the quarrel entirely to the parties concerned. From some cause the petition did not lie at the doors of Above-Bar chapel, as announced by Mr. Adkins, but it is contemplated to have a meeting of the congregation to "consider the question." It is rumoured that a "monster demonstration" is to be "got up" by the Church party, to come off during the week.

—The Norwich Town Council has adopted an address to the Queen on the motion of Mr. Sultzer, despite the opposition of several Nonconformists; and of some who, while desiring a corporate expression of feeling, objected to approve of the policy of the Queen's advisers. Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Tillett, and Mr. French led the opposition on the Anti-state-church ground. Mr. French made a pungent application of the argument:—

I appeal to you as members of the Church of England; because you worship according to law, I worship by right, and when I meet my neighbour, the Catholic, I hold out to him the hand of civil and religious liberty, and tell him that he is not to be dictated to by me nor I by him. And until he infringes upon my civil liberties, I hold him as an honest man, to be entitled to the same privileges which I possess myself [cheers]. Now you, as members of the Establishment, cannot meet the Catholics on these grounds; you have robbed them of their property [considerable applause and laughter]. And you have done more; you have not only taken their property, but you make them support your church [hear]. Now if you hold out to the Catholics the hand of civil and religious liberty as I do, and go no more to exact from them for the keeping up of your religion, from them you will have nothing to fear [applause]. That is my opinion, and until you do so, you will always have these heartburnings and contentions between the Established Church and the Catholics, whenever the Pope or his Cardinals make any stir. I believe that now the words of Solomon are pretty well fulfilled—"The wicked,"—that is the Church—"see when no man pursueth" [shouts of applause and laughter].

The address was carried by 18 to 13; four gentlemen declined to vote.

SCOTLAND.

We are able to apprise the public, that the Papal brief for the erection of a territorial hierarchy in the South is about to be followed by a similar deed for the erection of a territorial hierarchy in the North. As England was divided into twelve dioceses, Scotland is to be partitioned into seven. Hitherto the Roman Catholic mission in Scotland has been arranged in three "districts." The Eastern and Western districts are each presided over by two Vicars Apostolic; the Northern district has but one. So rapid has been the increase of Roman Catholics in Scotland, that the number of their clergy has doubled in twenty years. In 1830 they had 60 priests; in 1850 they have 120.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

A meeting, called by circular, was held last week, in Edinburgh, at which between sixty and seventy gentlemen were present, and of which the following particulars are given:—The Lord Provost was called to the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Robertson opened the meeting with prayer. The Lord Provost stated the object of the meeting, and suggested that a loyal and dutiful address might be presented to her Majesty, stating the attachment which was felt to her person and government, and to the Protestant institutions of the country. His lordship, however, did not deem it expedient to hold any public meeting on the subject. The Lord Justice-General concurred generally in the sentiments expressed. Sheriff Crawford thought that, in addition to what had been stated, reference might be made to the noble letter of Lord John Russell. Bishop Terrot had no objection to refer to the letter of Lord John Russell, so far as it related to the aggression of the Pope; but that letter consisted of two parts, and the last part of it makes reference to the alleged improper conduct of certain of the English clergy. He could concur in no movement which should appear to homologate his lordship's views on that subject. Mr. Gibson, jun., W.S., said that he could not agree to any reference to the Queen's supremacy; because, according to his views, no mere earthly sovereign could legitimately exercise supremacy over any portion of the Church of Christ. Dr. Candlish, while a friend of toleration, had some doubts about Roman Catholics, from their peculiar views and connexion. He thought too much encouragement had been given to them in the matter of Maynooth and others. He could not understand the objections to a public meeting. He thought the time favourable, and the occasion called for an exhibition of Protestant views, and the errors of Romanism. Dr. Cunningham also was in favour of a public meeting, that they might show the community what was the character of that system whose encroachments they sought to repel. Mr. James M'Laren considered the Government was greatly to blame for the present state of matters. They had endowed Maynooth at an expense of £30,000 a year, an institution for the very purpose of training those priests of whose aggressions they complained; and they gave foreign appointed ecclesiastical station and office at the Irish boards, which he thought quite inconsistent and improper. Dr. Alexander wished some of the lawyers present would tell him whether this territorial division of the Pope was entirely ecclesiastical, or whether in

any way it affected the land. [No answer was returned.] Dr. Robertson was in favour of full toleration. He was not disposed to visit the Catholics with any disabilities because of their religious opinions. Of course, he approved of a loyal and dutiful address. Several other gentlemen spoke. Some had doubts upon one point, some on another; some were for resolutions, some for an address to the Queen; some for putting in one thing, some for leaving out something else; some for a public meeting, some afraid that a public meeting would not answer. M. Patterson, of Castle Huntly, produced a set of resolutions, or an address, which, in anticipation of something of the sort being wanted, had been draughted; but, as the Queen's supremacy and other objectionable topics were introduced, the Rev. C. J. Brown and others cried out, "Oh! that won't do," when Sheriff Crawford proceeded to draw up an address, in keeping with the general sentiments, and with a view of uniting the meeting; and at last, a number of gentlemen having previously withdrawn, an address to the Queen was adopted, "expressing humble hope and confidence" that the "aggression" will be made by the Government and people "in a spirit worthy of this free and Protestant country."

On Wednesday night another meeting of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association was held in Edinburgh. The broad and intelligible principles of separation between Church and State were faithfully enunciated, but every speaker more or less mixed up his subject with that of Papal aggression.

THE IRISH PRESS.

The Irish liberal press, Protestant and Catholic, is loud and vehement in condemnation of Lord John Russell's letter. The *Northern Whig*, one of the most able and consistent supporters of the ministry on that side of the Channel, candidly confesses that at the first blush it suspected the document was a forgery—a feeling which was fully participated in by not a few sceptics in the Irish metropolis. A day's delay, however, having cleared away all suspicion as to its genuineness, the *Whig* expressed its astonishment that such a production should have emanated from the Prime Minister, adding—"It is quite in opposition to his usual acts, distinguished as they are by moderation and caution; and how his views are to be carried out, consistently with the principles of civil and religious liberty, we are at a loss to imagine." The *Tablet*, the organ of the Catholic priesthood, discharges a volley of hard words at the head of "Lord Titus Oates," as Lord John is designated throughout the angry lucubrations of the writer:—

Those Catholics who have sold themselves—whether for gold, for partisanship, for Whig favour, or for the name of social and political respectability—to the present Government, have now their just reward in the contempt of the puppet they have so ignominiously worshipped. In return for their base cringing he buffets them on the mouth; voids his rheum upon their garments; spurns them with his foot; makes proclamation of the just contempt he entertains of their servility; and shows his belief that neither insult nor injury can alienate from him their corrupt and ill-placed affections. Your (Lord John's) political ancestors coldly conspired with Titus Oates the murder of the innocent Lord Stafford, as a move on the chessboard which was to give them some chance of success. You strike up an ostentatious alliance with the blasphemers of Exeter Hall and its dependencies on the same astute calculation. Do we quarrel with you for this? Very hardly can we find it in our hearts to quarrel with you for such an act, done for such a motive. We like to see you, and we like all men to see you, as you are. We believe you to be a man of unbounded conceit, of mean ambition, of intense bigotry, of all kinds of small cunning, full of the sincerest hatred to the Catholic faith, contempt for its beliefs, and anxieties for its overthrow. Why should we quarrel with you for making the fullest revelation of qualities and intentions which, so long as they are open, we despise with all our hearts, and which are dangerous only in their concealment. . . . But, my lord, be comforted. With the great and firm body of the English and Irish Catholics the flourishes of your crabstick will only provoke a smile. They understand your power and its limits, your disposition and its malignity. They understand their own strength and the everlasting foundation on which it rests; and understanding these things, they are not much moved by either your person or your abjections, but very heartily despise both.

The Protestant Nation's comment is brief but terse. The organ of Young Irelandism thus speaks:—

The generation which has grown up in this country since 1839, and which fills the learned professions and the walks of commerce and trade with its acute and passionate energies, is a liberal and enlightened generation. It has learned wisdom from the crimes and misfortunes which afflicted the country when the penal code arrayed class against class, family against family, church against church. It takes its place as champion of freedom of conscience. It forbids a return alike to the fires of Smithfield and the iniquities of priest-hunting. It will assist to the death that any religion shall be banned—that any altar shall be chained. We believe we speak for the young men of Ireland, Protestant and Catholic, and for their fathers. We speak for the religion of Davis and O'Brien, for the religion of O'Connell and Meagher, for the Presbyterianism of the North—the faith of Mitchell, of Rogers, and of Bell; and hating the shadow of sectarian prejudice, anathematizing the excesses of religious fury, we defy this insolent and demoniac bigotry. If it be Irish, we laugh it to scorn; if it be British, we welcome the trial it would challenge. And we proclaim, that so surely as it shall invade the privileges of any faith, so surely as it lays its impious hands upon any altar, so certainly shall it awaken a resistance, so certainly shall it provoke a war, that will turn its fury upon British power in Ireland. . . . If the battle of religious liberty is still to be fought, it could have never been fought in this island with more advantage than now—not the battle of bishops but the battle of liberty—a battle for the right of Christian communities to manage their own ecclesiastical affairs according to their own will and conscience.

The *Cork Examiner* adds to its brief denunciation of last week a long and heated article:—"Hot from the presence of his Sovereign, the Prime Minister of England, the organ and mouthpiece of the British Government, writes a letter, from his official residence, in which he openly declares war against the spiritual Ruler and Father of the Catholic Church; denounces as the 'mummery of superstition' the most sacred practices and observances of the religion of nine millions of his Queen's subjects; and formally proclaims his determination of either putting in force obsolete penal laws, or introducing new ones, at a time when the phrase 'civil and religious liberty' is little less than a musty cant, the meaning of which is almost forgotten."

We don't seek to kindle religious strife in the land; God forbid that we should. But, at every risk, and at all hazards, we denounce a tame endurance of wrong on the part of those who have strength, and power, and influence, at their disposal; for we say that such endurance would be more damning to their character than the deliberate insult to the character of their wanton assailant. Why should not the Catholic people of Ireland petition their Sovereign to remove this man from her councils, when he has thus proclaimed himself unworthy of power, and unfitted for authority? Why should they not in every parish denounce him as a bigot and a libeller, as a fanatic and a fool?

Why should they hesitate? Do they fear for his administration? If his administration were the best, instead of being the shabbiest—if it were the truest, instead of being the falsest—if it were the most honest, instead of being the most dishonest—if it were bold, straightforward, and candid, instead of being cowardly, tortuous, and insincere—if it were loyal to its pledges and faithful to its principles, instead of being notoriously disloyal to the one, and scandalously unfaithful to the other—if, in one word, his administration were the very opposite of what it is, the Catholics of the empire should now set their heel on it and crush it into extinction.

Mr. John O'Connell, assuming a character which his father was wont to take in a political emergency, namely, that of "member for all Ireland," but with very unequal powers, has "come out" with a verbose address to the Roman Catholic representatives, calling upon them to "gird themselves once more for the good old fight," and "to stand together as of old."

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND AURICULAR CONFESSION.—The Rev. T. A. Bolton, of New Bedford, having written to his lordship to inquire whether he intended in his late charge to discountenance the use of confession and absolution altogether, has received the following reply:—"Fulham, November 11, 1850.—Rev. Sir,—When I spoke of Auricular Confession being used as a means of grace, I supposed that every one would understand me to mean the Roman practice, and not that which is recognised as *useful and salutary* by our own Church.—I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant, C. J. LONDON."

PERVERSION OF MR. HENRY WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.—The following account of the perversion of Mr. Henry Wilberforce is given by *Le Journal Historique et Littéraire*, a Belgian periodical:—"Mr. Henry William Wilberforce, Vicar of East Farleigh, in the diocese of Canterbury, made his solemn abjuration of Anglicanism on the 15th of September, in the chapel of the company of Jesus at Brussels. This new conquest of the Roman Catholic Church is important in many respects. The new convert belongs to one of the most respected and popular families of England. He is the son of the celebrated William Wilberforce, one of the greatest orators of his day, the friend of Pitt, and a member of the House of Commons for more than half a century. Before taking the final step, to mature, as far as possible, his deliberation, Mr. Wilberforce decided upon passing some days in retreat, and for this purpose chose the house of the Jesuit fathers at Brussels. He had conceived so high an opinion of the order, and particularly of its sainted founder, as to give the name of Ignatius to his youngest child. Mr. Wilberforce could now no longer hesitate, and he now claimed to be admitted into the Catholic Church. He was baptized *sub conditione* on the 15th of September, according to the full ceremonial prescribed by the ritual, Messrs. Morgan and Ryder standing as godfathers, Mrs. Wilberforce being also present. From this time our new and illustrious convert has enjoyed a calm to which he had long been a stranger. He received confirmation on the 21st of September at the hands of his Eminence the Cardinal of Malines, in the chapel attached to the seminary."

THE ISLINGTON MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.—A correspondent, a member of the church assembling at Islington Chapel (Mr. Hollis's), who gives his name, thus writes respecting the address adopted at the meeting at Islington, which address acknowledges the Royal supremacy, and asserts the rights and privileges of the Church:—

The opinion of the church was not taken on the address before it was presented for signature, nor have I, as far as my inquiry has gone, found it generally favourable. I deem this statement necessary, lest we may be considered, as a church, to have committed ourselves to the act. A large and intelligent portion of the church and congregation have withheld their signatures, and are totally opposed to such sentiments. I was present when the signing was proceeding, and was much struck with the significant fact, that not one in twenty of the requisitionists even looked at the address; there was then but one copy on the table (if more had been supplied they had been carried off). I approached the table and removed the copy, for the twofold purpose of reading and seeing if it would be sought for; the copy was successively handed to two friends, and was replaced after an absence of twenty minutes. In this interval autograph succeeded autograph; no inquiry was made as to the purport of the address, which had not been read in the chapel; and I consider myself fully entitled to believe not one in twenty were aware of its language or sentiments.

The same writer states, that we were in error in saying that Mr. Hollis described Mr. Miall's conduct at the meeting in the terms stated, and that his reference to that gentleman was of a respectful kind. If that be so, we regret having published a misstatement; but at the same time must add, that our reporter has been assured by two or three persons that the report was correct. Probably there has been some confusion in the recollection of the parties, the deprecatory allusions being made, not to Mr. Miall's course at the meeting, but to the subsequent exposure of the whole proceedings, which has unquestionably greatly annoyed the parties concerned.

With a view to the defence of any legal proceedings that may be adopted, Cardinal Wiseman has, we hear, retained Mr. Peacock, the eminent Queen's Counsel.

Lord John Manners has addressed a letter to a gentleman of Liverpool, denouncing the aggression, and regrets that, in her corporate capacity, that the Church of England is unable to make her solemn protest against this invasion of her portion of her Lord's vineyard.

THE "BULL" IN CHANCERY.—"Like master, like man," appears to be the principle adopted by the members, both stuff and silk, of Lincoln's-inn. Since the ultra no Popery speech of the Lord High-Chancellor at Guildhall, the Orange members of the bar appear to think they may safely follow his lordship's example, and, provided the end be "Anti-Popish," set aside, not merely the established decorum, but the common decencies of the highest tribunal in the kingdom. Although the court is open to Catholic barristers, solicitors, and suitors, equally with Protestants, the "supremacy" party have had the impudence to post the following notice in the most conspicuous part of the hall, immediately under the cause paper:—"The Bar Address to the Queen in reference to the Papal bull, lies for signature at the Council-chamber of the New Hall, Lincoln's-inn, from ten to five o'clock daily.—Nov. 12th, 1850."

THE REV. J. C. DAVIE, of Aldermanbury Postern Chapel, is preaching to crowded congregations on Sabbath evenings, on the Papal movement. Mr. Davie is taking the ground of civil and religious liberty on the question. We observe that his lecture of last Sunday is in the press.

We might give, if space permitted, numerous extracts from the London weekly and provincial journals, expressing sentiments on this question similar to our own; and also extracts from the able letters of the Revs. Newman Hall, of Hull, and Alfred Bishop, of Leominster, which appeared in the last number of the *British Banner*, and have called down the warm approval of the organ of English Catholics. We have ourselves been favoured with a great number of communications on the subject; including notices of sermons and other addresses, in which what we deem right and appropriate views are enforced. For the present week, the above must suffice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHURCH-RATE MEETING AT TAUNTON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—If your correspondent "T. G. P." will refer again to my reply to Mr. Barnes, respecting the tribute-money paid by our Lord, he will find, in a parenthesis, the qualifying words, "whoever demanded the rate." With "T. G. P." I quite believe the tribute to have been a Jewish tax, but it seemed unnecessary to discuss that point before the parish vestry, when, upon Mr. Barnes's own premises, the utility of his reasoning could be proved. At the same time, I wished it to be clearly understood that if I admitted the tax to have been a Roman one, it was only for the sake of argument. I was content that the exposition of Mr. Barnes should pass unquestioned; for even then his inferences would not stand.

Faithfully yours, SAMUEL G. GREEN.
Taunton, November 16th, 1850.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AT MANCHESTER.—The result of the enforcement of the act for purifying Manchester from smoke appears to be most satisfactory. One of the council reports, among other particulars, that he lately waited on Mr. Hugh Beaver, and ascertained that the quantity of coal formerly used in his manufactory was seventy-eight tons per week, whilst a weekly saving is now effected of twenty-eight tons. "I visited Messrs. George Clarke and Sons' manufactory," continued Mr. Howarth, "and they told me the saving they effected was upwards of forty tons per week: they formerly used 140—now less than 100. They have expended upwards of £1,200 on new boilers to abate the smoke nuisance, and they expect the outlay will be repaid by the saving of coal effected, in a year and a half. I asked them," continued Mr. Howarth, "if they did not thank us for enforcing the system?" The reply from Mr. Clarke was, "Undoubtedly; and I wish you would enforce it more strictly upon our neighbours; it would save no trifle in the cleaning of windows, as well as prove beneficial to the public health."—*The Builder*.

THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE.—The original painting, by Herbert, from which the engraving of the Council of the League has been taken, was presented last week by Mr. Agnew to the Salford Museum, his object being to encourage the formation of a museum. The painting cost Mr. Agnew a thousand guineas. Mr. Agnew has been elected Mayor of Salford.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

A WEST END TRADESMAN.—At the Mansion-house, yesterday week, Mr. Williams, a tradesman, of 211, Regent-street, was brought before the Lord Mayor. On the Friday previous, sixty pieces of plain and fancy silk were stolen from the warehouse of Messrs. Watts, in Gutter-lane; the silk was of peculiar manufacture, and was worth from £500 to £600. On Monday, Mr. Williams applied to Messrs. Shoolbred and Co., of Tottenham-court-road, to know if they would buy a quantity of silk; he produced twenty-two patterns; the price asked was 1s. 9d. per yard; he said the goods were to be sold that evening, and that he sold them for himself. The "buyer" at Shoolbred's recognised in the patterns silk for which Messrs. Watts had asked him more than 3s. a yard; he desired Williams to leave the patterns for a time; a communication was made to Messrs. Watts, and the patterns were identified. The police were informed of the matter. Persons went to Mr. Williams in the evening, and made further inquiries about the silk. He now said that he had only the patterns, but he could communicate with the person for whom he wanted to sell, in an hour's time. When the police appeared, he could give no good description of the two men from whom, he said, he received the patterns. Mr. Northover, clerk to Messrs. Watts, identified the patterns before the Lord Mayor: the price of the silks varied from 3s. to 4s. 6d. a yard. Mr. Clarkson, for the prisoner, urged that it was not likely that he had been engaged in a burglary; and asked for his liberation on bail that the real offenders might be taken. The Lord Mayor decided that bail might be put in on a future day—two sureties of £250 each, and Mr. Williams in £600.

DON PACIFICO AND THE "MORNING HERALD."—On Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Solicitor-General said, he was instructed to move, on the part of Mr. David Pacifico, for a rule, calling upon the printer and publisher of the *Morning Herald* to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for a libel published in the *Morning Herald* on the 13th of March last. The libel consisted of a letter from the *Herald's* Athenian correspondent, retailing some current scandals respecting Pacifico's daughters. The rule was granted.

At the suit of Lord Brougham, Mr. Wortley, Q.C., moved at the Queen's Bench, on Thursday, for a mandamus to the Lords of the Treasury, to issue a warrant for the payment to the executor of the late Queen Dowager, of the arrears of her annuity of £100,000 a year, due after the 30th September last year. The annuity was made payable on each quarter-day. The Queen Dowager having received it for the September quarter, died on the 2nd December, before that for the December quarter became due. It had, therefore, been claimed up to the time of her death, and the Lords of the Treasury answered the demand by saying, they were advised that no money had become due to the Queen Dowager after 30th September. The Court granted a rule nisi.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN AT BRENTWOOD.—For the last fortnight the magistrates of Brentwood have been engaged at intervals in investigating a charge brought by a young girl, named Mary Ann Doe, against the Rev. R. A. Johnston, the incumbent of West Horndon, accusing him of having committed violence on her person; and the subsequent absence of the complainant since her first depositions induced them to adjourn the case from time to time, under the impression that she has been induced by some undue influence to withdraw. A meeting of magistrates again took place on Thursday, when they took the same steps as before; but before the close of the day, the girl was brought before the Bench in custody, having been found by Sergeant Gunn, of the detective police, at a low lodging-house in Camden Town. On explaining who he was to the complainant, and telling her that she must come with him, she cried very much, and said she could not come without her mother. Gunn ascertained from the woman of the house that her father and mother were living in the neighbourhood of Islington, and thither he accordingly drove with the complainant. As soon as Mrs. Doe saw her daughter in custody, she ran towards her, and grasping her hand, said—"Now, mind, my child, you tell the gentlemen that it was all wrong which you told them before; and if they ask you how you came to tell such a tale, say you wasn't in your right mind, and you didn't know what you said." This fact becoming known, in some degree prepared the Bench for what followed, for at the renewed examination of the girl she totally denied the truth of her former statement, declaring that she had been frightened, and did not remember anything that was said to have occurred. The case was accordingly dismissed; and when the proceedings were terminated, the Bench gave instructions for a bill of indictment for perjury to be preferred against her.

UNBECOMING BEHAVIOUR IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.—At the Marylebone Police-court, yesterday week, Mr. Joseph Turnbull, "an independent Protestant gentleman," was charged with assaulting a student attached to St. Alexis Roman Catholic Chapel. The defendant attended the chapel on Sunday, and posted himself, with his hat on, at a place which the priest would have to pass, after changing his vestments in the sacristy. Mr. Bourne, the student, asked him to remove his hat, and on his refusal took it off. The defendant then struck him on the head with a stick, saying at the same time, "You Catholics are getting too cock-a-hoop" just now." The ceremony of sprinkling had been performed before

mass, and the congregation were, at the time of the assault, engaged in prayer. Mr. Broughton elicited that there was a thanksgiving at the chapel for the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and then said that complainant had an undoubted right to require defendant to take his hat off, and, upon his refusing, to remove it for him; he had no right, however, to knock it off, which at the station he admitted he did; and that he (the magistrate) taking that into consideration, and the contradictory statements made by complainant, could not do otherwise than consider that he had committed the first assault. Consequently the summons was dismissed.

FRENCH EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.—A singular case was heard at Guildhall on Friday. The reputed owner and captain of a ship called the "Abyssinia," succeeded in inducing upwards of sixty-five Frenchmen to take a passage to California; a portion of the passage-money, amounting altogether to about £1,800, was paid in France, and the rest was to be paid here. There is now good reason to suppose that he paid for the vessel with the money he obtained from the French emigrants, and that he has no intention of sailing for the golden country. The Lord Mayor, in default of the defendant's ability to offer security for his appearance next week, committed him to prison. He recommended the vessel to be re-sold, and that the complainants be paid as much as they can get. The fact that a portion of the assumed passage-money was paid in England, brought the affair under the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Public meetings are to be held this week in Leeds and Bradford, in promotion of the objects of this Association. Among the subscriptions received during last week is one of £5 from Viscount Goderich. His lordship says, "I shall be too happy to renew it annually, until our efforts are no longer needed, through the carrying out of the object of the Association." He also asks for a supply of explanatory papers, for distribution among his friends.

RECLAIMING THE NORFOLK ESTUARY.—The ceremony of turning the first sod of this undertaking took place on Friday, at Lynn. The object is to reclaim, by straightening and improving the outfall of the river Ouse, about 32,000 acres of land, forming that broad open space of sands and channels, entirely covered at high tide, lying between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, and into which are discharged the waters of the Ouse, the Nene, the Witham, and the Welland.

DESTRUCTION OF COCKERMOUTH CHURCH.—We regret to state that the ancient and beautiful church at Cokermonth, Cumberland, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Scarcely a portion, with the exception of the tower, is left standing.

FIRE IN PORTMAN CHAPEL.—On Monday morning, shortly after midnight, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the splendid episcopal structure known as Portman Chapel, situate in Baker-street, Portman-square. The chapel was heated in the usual way, for the performance of divine service the previous day, and after the congregation had dispersed in the evening, the place was, apparently, perfectly safe. It was, however, found out that the heat of the furnace had set fire to some of the joistings and flooring in the furnace-room, on the ground floor, and the flames were quickly spreading when the fire-engines of the parish and London Brigade attended. The firemen at once set to work, and, by taking up the flags in that part of the building, they were enabled to reach the exact seat of the fire; but they were unable to get the flames extinguished until some of the joistings and flooring were destroyed in the furnace-room, and a quantity of wine in bottles damaged in the cellar under the chapel, by breakage and hasty removal.

LOSS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S STEAM YACHT, "PETERHOFF."—The steam-yacht built in this country for the Emperor of Russia has been wrecked in consequence of the master having mistaken the light on the Island of Oesel for one thirty miles distant. Her loss, it is said, will exceed £20,000. Mr. G. Rennie, the engineer, and Mr. Waterman, jun., the designer of the yacht, were on board, and the following letter from the latter gentleman contains full details of the unfortunate occurrence:—"With regret I inform you we left Copenhagen on the 22nd inst., at five p.m. We passed the 'Archmiede,' a Prussian steam-vessel, that went ashore a few days ago on the Island of Bornholm. We had no sooner left the island than it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued blowing until the morning of the 24th; in the evening it was a perfect calm. We were thinking of going to bed about half-past ten o'clock, when we were startled by a terrific rumbling noise. We immediately ran on deck, when, to our horror, we found the 'Peterhoff' half her length up a shallow reef of rocks. She immediately began to fill, and was not long before the water inside her was level with the sea. Unfortunately, two ladies connected with the embassy at Copenhagen accompanied us, with the intention of landing at this place. We attempted to effect a landing in the boats, but could not succeed for the rocks, so we had to return to the 'Peterhoff,' and remained until daylight firing rockets every consecutive half-hour. At daylight three boats came from the shore to our assistance. We came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to get the 'Peterhoff' off without assistance; and there being none on the island, it was decided to proceed by land to St. Petersburg, and get the required assistance. We have been travelling day and night since, and only arrived here at eleven o'clock last night, a distance of about 160 miles, in consequence of the bad roads and conveyance.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 20, Two o'clock.

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S MANIFESTO.

Contrary to expectation, it seems, the Cardinal's "Manifesto" was delivered at the offices of the daily newspapers last night, and occupies seven or eight of the columns of each this morning. Its careful analysis is out of the question, except by displacing matter that our readers would scarcely like postponed. We therefore reserve its transference to our pages till next week, giving, in the mean time, an anticipation of its contents from the *Daily News* :—

We have not had time to cast more than a glance at Cardinal Wiseman's rejoinder to his numerous foes; but have seen enough to admit that some of them have caught a Tartar. Never were blows dealt with more hearty good will. His Monsignoreship is evidently no slumbering, mumbling, dozing son of the church, clad in purple, and fed with incense; but a busy, worldly, go-a-head son of an acute and an industrial age. He has evidently emerged from no cloister, nor from the desk of any antiquated administration. The Cardinal, cardinal though he be, is one of us, and one not of our *effete* or dandy classes, but a *terre a terre* *Alfius*, who has touched the mother earth of common life, and learned rude-thoughtedness with his vernacular. Cardinal Wiseman, we see, claims to be an Englishman, and no alien. His style, his rudeness, his hard hits, and his plain sense, certainly go far to prove that he is neither a Spaniard nor an Italian. The document that we print is manifestly the work of a slashing English reviewer, not of a Roman casuist; and the entire vein of thought and of expression, savour far more strongly of the man of the world than the servant of the church. Dr. Pusey has ten times moreunction, more beatitude, more Jesuitry, and, without the red hat, far more Popery about him.

But although the Pope has had the sagacity to come amongst us in the unusual garb of a man of the advanced world, with a bold aspect, a fertile invention, and a ready pen, the Pope's agent is not the less, but rather more to be feared, and dealt with carefully. His professions in this book are those of great humility. The Queen has no more loyal subject, the public no more respectful aspirant for favour. If he becomes a cardinal it was not of his own seeking, and if of Westminster, it was of necessity not foreknowledge.

The Pope's claim and his own to administer all the spiritual and no small portion of the temporal affairs of England, are merely phrases, to which none save an Anglican bishop would take offence. Catholics cannot worship without bishops; and the Emancipation Act, which allowed freedom of the one, sanctioned the full development of the other. On the subject of his title, authority, and precedence, the Cardinal says little, except that his pretensions are the result of circumstances, the natural and foreseen consequence of the Emancipation Act, the inevitable concomitant of any toleration of the Roman Catholic religion. We regret to see how strongly this line of argument goes to strengthen the power of the fanatic, and to induce statesmen to look backward in the cause of religious equality and tolerance.

In this point of view we cannot but look upon the pamphlet as an unfortunate and further step in that way of provocation which has kindled religious animosity throughout the land. There never was a more direct challenge, a more glaring outrage on that decorum of mutual respect which all Christian sects should bear each other, than the Bull, which heretofore Bishop Wiseman to the assumption of what was evidently marked out as the supreme ecclesiastical authority in England. To the arrogance of the Church dignitary—to the assumption of the Roman prince—is now strangely and offensively added the sneering satire of the pamphleteer, mocking the cathedral service at Westminster, and descending to "pull caps" or mitres with the bishops of the Established Church.

Into the arguments of Colonel Wiseman's pamphlet we have now no time to enter. But we could not present it to our readers without some remarks upon its general tenor, and without giving the impression made by its first and hasty perusal.

Meetings of the Court of Aldermen and of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to address the Queen, were held yesterday. At both there was much hard speaking against the Bishops of London and Exeter, and Puseyism in general. At the parish meeting, Mr. Purday, a Dissenter, seconded a resolution; and Mr. Daniell, barrister-at-law, claimed to make a few observations :—

Barristers were, he observed, apt to gossip in courts of law, and to fancy that they often heard rumours on authority which might be depended upon. A very few days after the Pope's bull was published, there was a report current amongst them that her Majesty, the first time she read it, sent instantly to Lord John Russell, commanding his immediate attendance. On arriving his lordship found her Majesty reading the bull, and the first thing which she said to him was this: "My lord, am I Queen of England?" Lord John Russell replied, "Who dares doubt it, madam?" and her Majesty's rejoinder was, "Look to it, my lord." Hence, they might depend upon it, that arisen Lord John Russell's movements, and the invitation which had been given to her Majesty's subjects to do what those assembled were doing that night. Her Majesty was as sound as the British oak (tremendous and long-continued cheers).

The gentleman who had risen before renewed the subject, and observed that the dancing-master to the Queen's children was, he believed, a Roman Catholic. Mr. McChristie begged to assure the gentleman and the meeting, for their satisfaction, that the royal dancing-master was a Scotchman and a Protestant [laughter].

The Bishops of Exeter, Llandaff, Salisbury, and London, have delivered further replies to addresses from their clergy.—The Catholic Bishop of Northampton has published an address to the inhabitants generally of that locality.

We have received a number of communications this morning concerning the Papal agitation, of which we can make no possible use this week.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

The supply of Grain and Flour fresh in this week, both English and Foreign, is very trifling, and the same feature presents at the outports—that every article here, as well as in the different country markets, is held with firmness—and in our market to-day the Wheat trade may be considered as dearer than on Monday.

Wheat—English, 1,350; foreign, 450 quarters. Barley—English, 840 quarters. Oats—English, 1,200; Irish, 500; foreign, 2,310 quarters. Flour—English, 530 sacks; foreign, 9,130 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications are in type, and will appear next week. One or two others are under consideration. A great number on the Anti-papal agitation are necessarily excluded.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1850.

SUMMARY.

THE No-Popery agitation bears the same proportion to the occurrences of the week, as does the space of its record to the size of our paper. It is the insatiable kine and the Aaron's rod of to-day. It sweeps everything and everybody into its stream, and its roar increases with its swell. It lays its fiery tongue on all our institutions—not excepting those that are devoted to the amusement of the public. An alarm-bell is pealing from every steeple—many a chime bell adds its tinkle—meaner roofs re-echo, and the whole city is in motion.

If as noisy as ever, or more so, the agitation is not, we think, so furious. There are evident symptoms of a better temper—in some quarters, of the strugglings of shame and repentance. Reverend alarmists postscript their "first thoughts" with the inculcation of patience. Journalists, half-smothered in the smoke, damp the fire which they before puffed. Lord John desires expectant deputations to leave their memorials with his secretaries. In truth, several stubborn facts are seen to uprear themselves in the tumult, like stalwart men in a mob, and the first aggressors prudently fall back. It is beginning to be discovered, that no amount of declamation will convert a pompous and impudent, but really innoxious "pastoral," into an act of alarming aggression; and Mr. Bowyer's pamphlet—which we have noticed at sufficient length elsewhere—with the manly, reasonable, and temperate manifesto of the Birmingham Roman Catholics, will confirm the discovery. It is found, too, that vestry meetings are not certain gain to their conveners, nor parish platforms invariably defences to the pulpit. Puseyism has received during the last week showers of pellets, compared with which Lord John's closing paragraph is but a sugared plum. Evangelical Churchism, too, has had some intimations of the feeling entertained for it by the more intelligent of the working classes—a feeling so enlightened and strong, as that it will assume a most formidable shape should a revival of intolerant enactments be attempted.

And to that the agitation must come, or to nothing. It is the spirit of persecution that is now rampant—unconsciously to many, no doubt, who aid it—the spirit that finds its natural and vulgar embodiments in such disgusting exhibitions as that at Peckham, on Thursday night, and such disgraceful scenes as that at the church of St. Barnabas, on Sunday. Addresses to the Queen are only a higher and less palpable form of the effigy and bonfire, the insolent and violent, temper. Every memorial to the throne is an appeal to the legalized depositary of physical force—as essentially, though not as directly so, as the raking together of thieves and vagabonds, for an assault upon a Catholic congregation. To that Dr. Lankester very adroitly nailed the memorializers of St. James's, Westminster; and to that a very different authority—the *English Churchman*—bears forcible testimony, in the following paragraph from a leading article:—

"The absurdity of Churchmen uniting with Dissenters to uphold the Queen's supremacy in ecclesiastical matters was abundantly proved at a meeting at Islington last week. Mr. Miall, of the *Nonconformist*, and Anti-state-church Association, wished to point out to the meeting the inconsistency of Dissenters uniting to uphold what it is an essential principle of Dissent to deny—namely, the right of the temporal ruler to interfere in spiritual matters. His principle was felt to be too inconveniently strong for argument, so he was hurried from the platform, as the shortest mode of getting rid of him and his principle, and also of impressing two ladies with whom his head came in contact, of the value of all the professions of union between the Churchmen and Dissenters of Islington. This was the work of a 'stalwart' Protestant clergyman—of one who has intervened a few years of Dissenting experience into his clerical life, and has therefore acquired the combativeness of both the

Churchman and the Dissenter. The Dissenting ministers upon the platform appear to have considered the honour of being admitted to a Church platform cheaply purchased at the expense of a brother Dissenter's bones; for they stirred not! Seriously, this was a most disgraceful, unmanly, and unchristian mode of treating any one, Churchman or Dissenter, and the Churchmen brought it upon themselves by not restricting the meeting to their own members."

It is a sign that the spirit of intolerance is active to the full stretch of its mischievous potency, that it has shown itself, on two occasions during the week, conspicuously, on the bench of justice. A principal actor in the outrage upon the Puseyite congregation of St. Barnabas, on Sunday, was the next day taken by the police—who appear to have acted with a creditable zeal for the preservation of the public peace, and the impartial protection of the subject—before Mr. Broderip, who dismissed the case, upon the ground that while the church contained standing-room, its occupants had no right to exclude others;—a principle good enough, in the general way, but certainly not to override the special circumstance of an apprehended attack. The obvious bias of the judgment was rendered more palpable and damnable by the sentence that followed:—"Those persons have much to answer for and undertake a serious responsibility, who provoke breaches of the peace and excite the indignation of their fellow subjects by the exhibition of Romish ceremonies in a Protestant church at such a time as the present." So the conductors of public worship are at once forbidden to close their doors upon the public, and cautioned not to "exhibit" such ceremonials as may excite the Anti-Romish fervour of that sensitive public! The tyranny of majorities—the liberty of worship—with a witness! Had the incident occurred in one of those communities where the democratic influence is supposed to weaken the arm of executive equity, it would have been trumpeted by every organ of oligarchy and priestism as a sanction of Lynch-law. As it is, we remember the subordinate judicial rank of the functionary from whose lips this sentence is reported to have fallen, and confidently anticipate for him a rebuke from the loftier seats to which the frenzy may not have risen—if, indeed, the Premier and the Lord High Chancellor have not authorized its indulgence to every official between their own rank and that of a beadle.

Worse remains behind. A municipal magistrate and well-known member of a Dissenting denomination—Mr. Alderman Challis—is reported by the newspapers (and two days have been suffered to pass without its contradiction) to have exemplified still more malignant symptoms of this Papal-phobia. In reply to an inquiry, as to whether Cardinal Wiseman could be prosecuted by a private individual, for an offence against a statute of Elizabeth, the penalties to which are repealed by an act of the present reign, the Alderman replied, "He had no doubt a little imprisonment would do the Cardinal good; though he should not like himself to imprison him." It would be a descent from the dignity of consistent attachment to principle, to ask a reason from this radiant specimen of Dissent for his avowal—to inquire of him what wrong the Cardinal has done to him, or any of his fellow-subjects, in body or estate, that he should invoke upon him, with shallow humour, the ignominy and injury of imprisonment? Himself the member of a sect that not long since was excluded from the honourable bench he now occupies—the mark of the fetter still upon his flesh—there is a meanness about the thing that will displease even the upright advocates of State-church principles. The impotence of the wish is, happily, equal to its meanness and injustice. There is a "letting I dare not wait upon I would," that suggests the most humiliating comparisons. Sectarianism venting its spite—from, it may be, a sincere but fearfully perverted religiousness—from beneath the insignia of a dignity to which itself has been but lately advanced, is a spectacle on which we cannot trust ourselves further to remark.

To such occurrences the proceedings at the Anti-state church meetings in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Edinburgh—the efforts of Dissenters in numerous localities to put themselves right with the public in this momentous time—afford a most gratifying contrast. Fidelity stands forth the brighter and more precious from the foils which surround it. That the heart of English Nonconformity is sound—well-versed in the first principles of its faith, and not distrustful of them—we hold to be amply proved. We have assorted a number of facts in proof, and ranged them beside cases of lamentable defection or but partial fidelity. We could have added many more to the former had time and space permitted. Even while we write they flow in upon us.

The peace meeting at Wrexham demands a word or two of congratulatory comment. It derived a double appropriateness from the critical position of European affairs, and the circumstance of Sir F. Head—one of those clever eccentricities who perpetually puzzle psychologists, and keep society in hot water—having recently dedicated to the women of England a volume proving our utterly defenceless condition; that England is rapidly ceasing to be an island; the French can descend

upon us at will; that no impediment adequate to their obstruction intervenes on the road from Dover to London, and that they are now writing on their banners, "BOOTY, BEAUTY, AND REVENGE." To the German crisis Mr. Sturge and Mr. Richard ably addressed themselves, and brought out the melancholy and humiliating fact, that the diplomacy of our Foreign Office has made us appear to the German people their worst enemy, and seriously embarrassed the settlement of the Danish question. Mr. Cobden's speech was worthy of his reputation, and the intimation of his intention to attack the estimates with renewed vigour in the next session, is a call for public support that cannot be thrown away.

Dr. Kinkel is free! That is the solitary fact for congratulation which comes from across the seas. He has put the agility acquired in the exercises described in our last to good purpose, and escaped from the cruel confinement by means of a rope. He is said to be on his way through France to London—to receive, no doubt, the welcome he well merits. The message of the French President is the coolest glorification of successful force we remember to have read. It is the record and the eulogy of an administration of coercion—of inobsequious mayors and schoolmasters dismissed; of popular feeling suppressed; of national rights invaded. It avows neutrality in European politics with an evident reservation in favour of absolutism—brought out by a decree issued the next day, augmenting the army of the Rhine. It disclaims, with an air of sincerity that could scarcely be affected, the thought of forcible usurpation, but indicates the intention of pursuing more peaceful, if not more honourable, paths to the throne; to please the legislature, as the army is not to be seduced. For an idea of the degree of complexity at which the German questions have arrived, we must simply refer to our articles of intelligence. From America comes intelligence of the aggravated aspect of the slavery controversy—some thoughts on which we have coupled with others on a kindred subject in the article below.

THE LIMITS OF LIBERTY.

WE are summoned to a revision of our principles. Events are demanding, in Europe and America, that we clearly define the border-line between the rights of the individual and the claims of society—the point at which majorities may halt their tolerance, or to which minorities may advance their resistance. The Old World, we are told, is troubled by the ubiquitous presence and incessant activity of an evil spirit, in the form of the Papal priesthood; dominating in Italy by sheer force, borrowed of continental despots—thwarting well-disposed governments, and stimulating the lethargic to vigorous tyranny—sealing the lips of free speech, and banning even the advancing light of physical science—enjoining its emissaries to pursue their way to power under cover of the most solemn disclaimers, and absolving them from the commonest and most sacred obligations—yet, in a country where religious liberty is supposed to be cherished with fanatical jealousy, claiming its protection; and we are asked, Are these, too, included within the boundaries of religious toleration? In the New World, we see the great Federal Republic agitated almost to rending by the refusal of a supposed minority to obey a law which has received all the sanction which State formalities can give it—we hear the individual pleading the stern prohibition of conscience and the utter repugnance of the heart to submit, actively or passively, to that authoritative expression of the general will—and we are asked, again, whether the toleration of opinion is to be claimed thus far; whether the few be not released from overt allegiance to personal conviction by the final decision of the many, and the many justified in enforcing their will upon the few?

The form in which the question shapes itself to us, in this country, at the present time, is of great practical importance. It is plied with whip and spur by those who would find an excuse for inconsistency and practical pandering to malignant passions—by those who seek to blind the British public by diatribes on Jesuitism to their own sudden anti-Jacobitism. But there is another class, sincerely attached to the broad principles of Protestantism, and anxious to give them their ultimate realization, who are seriously embarrassed by the difficulty thrown in their way. One such addresses us in these terms:—"Admitting, unreservedly, the general principle, that men are answerable for their opinions to God and their own consciences only, and are all equally entitled to the protection of the law while they demean themselves as good citizens—are we not justified in excepting from the benefit of this principle those who hold that they can be released from their obligations to others, differing from them in creed, by persons assuming spiritual jurisdiction over them, even although such obligations have been recognized, and their ties strengthened, under the sanction of an oath? more than this even—who hold the lawfulness of taking oaths, with the inten-

tion at the very time of breaking them? How can such a belief claim indemnity as a religious opinion?—is it not opposed to the fundamental idea of religion—and does it not, by striking at the foundations of the social compact, entitle us in self-defence to withhold from those who avow such tenets, that confidence which is justly due to mankind in general?"

Every sect is entitled to interpret its own creed. For a party to avow such infamous sentiments as those described, would be to exile themselves from society—to cry out, like the lepers of the East, to all men to avoid them—not only to put themselves out of the pale of the law, but to cut every tie that binds them to humanity. You may decry in the sorcery works of a sect some such abominable doctrine—it may stand out to you in appalling distinctness—you may fasten the proof of its practice, and charge with its belief, some few; and then, indeed—proclaim them *hors de loi*? No, but punish them so often as they act upon it. But no people—none in the habit of everyday intercourse with commercial society—none with others about them whom they must sometimes trust—will ever do otherwise than resent as an insufferable insult the imputation of such a belief; and, we repeat—every man has a right to demand of society the acceptance of his own version of his own creed. To charge on men that which they disclaim has been the trick of persecutors even from before the time when Christians were thrown to the lions as Atheists.

The few words we may now address to that aspect of this question which looks upon us from across the Atlantic, must be those of hearty sympathy—the incitement of courage, rather than the resolution of doubts. The men that have protested through every organ of expression they possessed, against the Fugitive Slave Law, in every stage of its advance to the "bad eminence" it now holds—who appealed in vain from the commercial selfishness of the Northern States to their conscience, their heart, their recollections—who renounced proud political associations rather than compromise the cause of the slave—who are now assailed as factious fanatics, and charged, by anticipation, with the guilt of civil war—who are threatened with the ultimate powers of the State, if they maintain their attitude of passive resistance to its mandates, in defence of their coloured brethren—are they still in the right? Right! The heart hastens to speak for the slower intellect, for the whole man. Right! Yes, if self-sacrificing devotedness to duty and humanity be right. The case is put, with a vividness never surpassed, by one Theodore Parker—objections to whose theology must not be allowed to obscure the—in this instance—sublime elevation of his morality. He says, in a "Sermon on the Function and Place of Conscience in Relation to the Laws of Men,"—

"A law was once enacted by King Pharaoh for the destruction of the Israelites in Egypt; it was the official business of all citizens to aid in their destruction: 'Pharaoh charged all his people, saying, Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive.' It was the business of every Egyptian who found a Hebrew boy to throw him into the Nile. If he refused, he offended against the peace and dignity of the kingdom of Egypt, and the form of law in such case made and provided. But if he obeyed he murdered a man. Which should be obeyed, the Lord Pharaoh or the Lord God? That was the question. I make no doubt that the Priests of Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis, and the judges, and the justices of the peace and quorum, and the members of Congress of that time, said, 'Keep the king's commandment, oh ye that worship the crocodile and fear the cat, or ye shall not sleep in a whole skin any longer!' So said everything that loveth and maketh a lie."

The case is simplified by the extremity of its illustration. The feeblest casuist of New York or Boston, doubtful whether his amicable attachment to the abolition cause must not give way to the obligations of "law and order," "the peace and dignity," of the commonwealth, can read his direction in the verdict he readily pronounces between the Hebrew and the Egyptian. There is a point at which resistance to the laws is the most sacred of duties. Where that point lies, is the question for the individual mind. Decided, the decision must be unflinchingly maintained, whatever the punishment society may inflict. If the minority be small, the sacrifice will be the greater—but it cannot be in vain. Society must, sooner or later, retrace its steps, and repeal every law that comes in collision with religious conviction.

MEDDLING TO MAR.

THE *Daily News* has done the State much service by most potent illustrations of this truth, "Government management is mis-management." "Woods and Forests," "Customs and Excise," "Navigation of the Atlantic," "Ecclesiastical Commissions," have been brought forward to illustrate, with great force, the axiom just stated.

And yet, in opposition to this axiom, the *Daily News*, with a perversity truly extraordinary, urges, every now and then, the interference of the State, and exhibits a kind of patronizing severity towards those who sincerely maintain that State interference is productive of inefficiency, if not of mischief.

In the *Daily News* of Saturday, November 2, 1850, is a leading article on the Registrar-General's Report, in which are noted the numerous cases of small-pox, terminating fatally, upwards of 1,000 dying annually in London of this disease. What does that journal propose as a remedy for this?

"There is a law to prevent persons from going about who are suffering under small-pox, why should there not be a law to prevent persons from going about who are not vaccinated?"

In other words, he would make vaccination compulsory. That is, he would force people to have their children vaccinated, whether they approve or do not approve of vaccination; altogether forgetting the inquisitorial interference necessary to effect this. Fancy a police-officer stopping a man in the street to look at the vaccine cicatrix on the arm. Fancy a man carrying, like an American slave, his vaccine free papers with him.

Sir Robert Peel was applied to by a zealous vaccinationist to support a law to this very effect, but he declined being a party to such a violation of the liberty of the subject. Sir Robert recognised the fact that, if vaccination be a good, which he believed, and we believe it to be, it would by its very goodness force its way. In fact, how but by its efficiency has it gained its position in the minds of the public?

Any other way of spreading vaccination will be fatal to it. For truth, the interference of the State by the Vaccination Act, by which vaccination was brought home to the doors of the poor by the appointment of parochial vaccinators, has, according to the Registrar-General's Report, and, according to the statement of the *Daily News*, been injurious rather than otherwise; it has increased small-pox.

In relation to this matter, the following facts, which are extracted from the Report of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution (A.D. 1841), are very important. They have almost a prophetic character.

"The Board of Managers feel, before concluding their Report, called upon to present to the Governors their views of the Vaccination Bill of last session. They feel inclined to the opinion that the act will be for some time, if not continually, injurious rather than otherwise. They believe that the effect of the law, under existing circumstances, will be the diffusion of an immense amount of spurious vaccination, very few persons, even medical men, knowing what is perfect vaccination. They believe that natural small-pox will not be stayed by the Act. They further believe, that the prejudice of the people will prevent them having recourse to vaccination, and that, although they are not allowed to inoculate or be inoculated with the small-pox, they will let their children have the natural small-pox rather than adopt vaccination. The Board believe, that the calling in the aid of the outward law of force, to cause vaccination to progress, is a proof, that, from some cause or other, the inner law of conviction as to the efficacy of vaccination had become weakened. The Board feel further that the same power, arising from the demonstration of the efficacy of vaccination (but then we must have true and not spurious vaccination) which, without the aid of law, has made vaccination so general, would, in time, have made vaccination universal. The Board feel further, that, as the law upholds vaccination against small-pox, there will be less care to make conviction, arising from demonstrated efficacy, uphold vaccination against small-pox. The Board further maintain, that the inoculation for small-pox was considered an immense benefit compared with the natural small-pox, and that, as inoculation is now forbidden, but as, at the same time, the prejudice against vaccination cannot be forbidden by the power of the law, the natural small-pox will be allowed to exert its undiminished sway."

"The Board consider that there was only one method by which law-made protection against small-pox could be realized, and that consists in making vaccination compulsory on all; but such a proceeding would be in direct opposition to the principles of freedom, which constitute the glory of this their land."

"The Board of Managers need not say that they look with horror upon the devastator, small-pox; but they cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that there is a right and there is a wrong way of destroying this destroyer, and they feel that the wrong way has been taken on this occasion; and the evil has been introduced here, that of seeking to realize by law what can be realized only by conviction; and they ask this simple question, If vaccination, unaided by anything but its own efficacy, has gained such a power as to have legislators legislating in its favour, surely it is just to infer that that same efficacy would have gained it an universal victory over prejudice? And may not another question be asked? Was it not that a spurious vaccination prevailed (by some foolish persons wishing to gain a notoriety, having pretended to introduce a new virus), and that, because thence, vaccination so called, but not vaccination, failed, that the law was called in to bolster up the cause of vaccine protection, injured by this spurious vaccination?"

"The Board hope their prognostications may turn out to be incorrect. They shall be happy to find them so. But they felt that if they did not state their views, they should be doing injustice to themselves, to the Governors, and the country at large; for the Board feels that, collectively, they know more of, and have had more experience in, the subject of vaccination, than anybody in this country."

The prediction put forth is realized, showing the evil of governments attempting to do what the people can perform for themselves. Had vaccination been allowed to progress unaided by government, it would, by its excellence, have established its influence.

The *Daily News* further admits the inefficiency of State interference, in the remarks made by it

in reference to the improvement of public health. "The mortality having been less the last summer quarter than for any year since 1845," the writer maintains, "it would be almost as absurd to believe that the sanitary pottering and tinkering which has been lately going on, has been the cause of the health of the metropolis, as that a man gets well from a severe disease by the infinitesimal doses of homœopathy." Putting aside the ignorance shown of homœopathy and its application, in the analogy used (the efficiency of homœopathic doses being not in relation to quantity, but in relation to the law of selection, and the consequent specificness of the medicinal agent), the argument of the *Daily News* evidently implies this, that to create efficiency there must be an almost absolute power given to the Board of Health, a board composed of men, who are signaling their unfitness for their office, by opposing the attempts now making to supply the metropolis with pure water. Why not let utility demonstrate itself, and thus progress?

ABANDONMENT OF PROTECTION.—A numerous attended meeting of the Burton-on-Trent Farmers' Club was held on Thursday evening. It is a gratifying fact that every speaker acknowledged the impossibility of a return to Protection, and that such conclusions were heartily cheered. Mr. Gisborne (formerly M.P. for Derbyshire) said, "Many people had accepted Free-trade as an experiment, and on the understanding that unless it left agriculture in nearly as favourable a position as it found it, they might retire from the advocacy of it. He had not looked on it in that light, though his opinions had always been expressed without vituperation. He had looked on it as a step in our social progress, which, once taken, was irreversible till society should become corrupted or dissolved [cheers]—and he would as soon expect to see the Test and Corporations Act repealed, or Gattos and Old Sarum returning members again to Parliament, as to find Protection restored [loud cheers]. He (Mr. Gisborne) would not be a party to making any farmer believe that he would ever again receive any benefit from the enactment of laws imposing a duty on the food of the people" [cheers]. Other speakers energetically urged the necessity for a reduction of rent, and an alteration in the existing relations between landlord and tenant.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH has published a report by Hon. William Napier on the gathering-grounds of the proposed water-supply to the metropolis. Mr. Napier, it seems, was commissioned to gauge the streams and make a careful re-examination of the capabilities of the country for the purpose intended. At first view, he rather feared he should not find sources that would yield as much as the present supply—equal to a canal nine feet wide, and three feet deep, flowing two miles an hour throughout the day and night; but a month's search has produced the result. He gives a table of forty springs, which yield at their source nearly forty millions of gallons per day, of a quality at and under one degree of hardness, equivalent to the supply of more than half a million more houses, at the rate of 75 gallons for each house per day; and he can answer for at least ten more millions of gallons per day at and under two degrees of hardness. He gives the names of these springs, in a table showing the yield and hardness of each. Mr. Napier's researches, however, have thrown so much doubt into his mind in reference to the plan of gigantic reservoirs for storing the supply of months, that he proposes a plan of tile-drains which shall catch the waters as they issue from the earth, and lead them to a main trunk that shall flow into a covered reservoir on Wimbledon Common, large enough to contain two days' supply against any emergency, and throwing its waste into the Thames. In a future report he will develop the details and cost of his plan.

FEARFUL RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Friday night last, about six o'clock, a fearful collision took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near the Huddersfield Junction, by which, although fortunately no lives have been lost or much personal injury sustained, an immense amount of damage has been done to the stock of the company, three engines being destroyed and a train of carriages knocked to pieces. The accident appears to have arisen as follows:—An engine which had been undergoing repairs in the engine shed on the main line, close to the junction, was being driven on in order to its being shunted on to the line on which it was to be worked. In consequence of some singular mismanagement, it was brought into violent collision with the passenger train from Bradford. The shock was so violent as to smash completely the engine and tender, as well as the engine belonging to the passenger train, bringing the train itself to a dead stop. The passengers in alarm jumped out of the carriages, but had hardly time to become conscious of their fortunate escape, when a goods train from Leeds dashed into the standing train, doubling up all the carriages in a moment and knocking them to shivers. The line was completely choked up, and men were immediately set to work to make a temporary line of rails for the transit of the usual traffic. It will be impossible in the meantime to estimate the extent of the damage. An inquiry will be promptly instituted into the circumstance connected with the catastrophe, Captain Laws having repaired to the spot immediately on the receipt of the telegraphic news of the accident.

LORD NUGENT, M.P., is severely indisposed. The accounts received in town represent his lordship to be in a very precarious state.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

[Continued from last week.]

Napoleon himself would have followed his armies, but he was keeping his nuptials with the Austrian princess, for whom—in that impatience to possess offspring which is intensified by the possession of power, intellect, and fame—he had resolved, though in sincere bitterness of heart, to sacrifice the still beloved Josephine, the wife of his adventurous youth, and the grace of his soldier-court. He made the sacrifice, and was gratified in his desire. A son, crowned in his cradle King of Rome, promised stability to the empire that had risen on earth as a meteor rises in the sky—but that nevertheless was to pass away, and leave no throne to the heir of the great king-maker; yea, himself destined to wear away upon a rock, the remnant of a life unparalleled for the grandeur and the perversion of its powers.

Soult was re-appointed in the absence of the Emperor to the supreme command of the Peninsular forces. He crossed the mountains of Sierra Morena, subdued Andalusia, quartered at Seville, and, continuing his progress from the Pyrenees to the southern point of the Peninsula, blockaded Cadiz—to which city the provisional government had removed, and summoned the Cortes; the more democratic composition of which, many of its members republican citizens of Cadiz and other large towns, infused greater vigour and a new spirit into the war, which had hitherto been waged more at the instigation of priests than from the inspirations of patriotism. The blockade was commenced in February, 1810, and continued till the middle of 1812, the city being well defended by British and native garrisons; and its communications with other ports maintained by the ships in its splendid harbour. On every Moorish monument of the surrounding towns, the ensigns of French supremacy were elevated; but the natural fastnesses swarmed with men whom the old Moorish blood still made impatient of subjection to the conquerors of a country on which their fathers had left the marks of dominion. To Massena and Ney were given an army in the north, which in August invested Ciudad Rodrigo and captured Almeida—two strong places on either side of the Portuguese frontier. Their approach, with a force more than double his own, compelled Wellington to begin that celebrated retreat which, loudly condemned at the time as over-cautious, if not cowardly, gained for him by its success the highest reputation for military foresight and sagacity. He halted in September on "grim Busaco's iron ridge;" and on the 27th gave the French a repulse which the exultant fierceness of their attack made severe and dispiriting. The very next day he resumed his retrogression, and within a week his army was entrenched within "the lines of Torres Vedras"—on which celebrated defences we must bestow an explanatory sentence or two.—Behind Lisbon, some twenty miles, run two chains of hills, descending on one side to the sea, on the other to the mouth of the Tagus. Along the outermost ridge, a thick wall was carried, with towers—or rather castles—at short distances, on which artillery was mounted, front and flank, covering every road and rill and footpath: wherever a mule or mountaineer could climb, cannon looked down. On the inner side a road was levelled, along which even horse artillery could pass with facility; and mines were scooped out, that, should an entrance be effected, the retreating forces might inflict a fate one shudders to name. This line of defence was twenty-nine miles long. But within it, a second was constructed, at the distance of three or four, in some places of eight or ten miles, and stronger in proportion to its lesser sweep. Nor was that deemed sufficient. Around the city, so as to cover a retreat to the ships and boats which floated in the bay, was a third line. Never had nature, art, and industry, so combined to render a position impregnable. British artillery officers, with an army of eight or ten thousand labourers, had been occupied in the construction of this vast fortress, during a whole year, with the utmost possible secrecy. When the allied army entered—driving before them, with a severity which was merciful compared to the fate which must otherwise have overtaken them, the population of every town and village, with all the provisions they could collect—the wet season had set in, as Wellington wished, and the rivers, narrowed by the engineering of his officers, were flooding with augmented volume the subjacent country. Such was the scene of desolation through which Massena's army had to wade, and such the Titanic structure which confronted him, as he neared the city on which he had promised the Emperor to plant his eagles in three months. He surveyed the lines from end to end, searching for a spot which the confidence of extraordinary precaution might have left comparatively weak—and fell back in despair. Privation, inactivity, and swamps, struck his army with sickness, and though he withdrew them to better ground, their sufferings continued through the winter. In January (1811) Soult moved up to the aid of his distressed coadjutor, and besieged Badajoz on his way. Wellington also emerged from his comfortable cantonments in pursuit of Massena, and would have relieved Badajoz, but for its precipitate surrender. Unequal in the field, he remained in Portugal the whole year, his lieutenants recovering Almeida, and gaining the battles of Barossa and Albuera. The next year opened with the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, with scenes of horrible slaughter and infuriated valour which remind one of the sieges of Syracuse and Jerusalem, before gunpowder had lessened by concentrating the havoc of war. Breaking down the bridge of boats and protecting fortresses which united the north and south banks of the Tagus, and the armies of Marmont and Soult—the latter having again fallen back to Seville, and the former superseded Massena—the British commander out-manœuvred Marmont, and overthrew

him in the sanguinary battle of Salamanca (July 22nd), compelling a flight rather than retreat on Valladolid, from which the victor advanced to Madrid. King Joseph fled to Toledo, and Soult abandoned Cadiz, its garrison smiting his rear, even to Seville, which was taken by assault; while British divisions covered all the roads from the south to the capital. But it was impossible to remain in Madrid, a hundred and twenty thousand men converging up on it. Wellington, therefore, again marched northward, sat down in the town of Burgos, and spent a month in the unsuccessful siege of its citadel; then withdrew his reserves from Madrid, and with difficulty regained his frontier winter cantonments. In the spring of 1813, he was in the field with thirty thousand British and as many Portuguese, and invested by the Cortes with that absolute command which should long before have been conferred. Dividing his army into three columns, he suddenly concentrated them on the French at Vittoria, and there inflicted that overwhelming defeat which virtually finished the war; Joseph, and his commander-in-chief, Jourdan—for Soult had gone to a field where his great military talents were even more needed—fled in despair, abandoning everything, to the King's travelling carriage and the Marshal's baton; which latter Wellington sent to England, and was rewarded in return with a similar symbol of military dominion. The Navarre mountains and fortresses were reached and abandoned by the panic-stricken fugitives, and from the descending slopes of the Pyrenees Wellington looked down upon the plains of France; while his lieutenants stormed Pamplona and Sebastian, the only places in which garrisons remained. Soult was despatched in hot haste from the side of his master, armed for the emergency with powers never before delegated, defended for a fortnight the passes of the Pyrenees with spirit and skill only less than those of his antagonist, and was driven back in November to entrenchments under the walls of Bayonne. There he remained while Wellington rested his forces till February (1814), when he was again attacked, and driven on to Bordeaux, the authorities of that old nest of royalists hastening to hoist the white flag, and proclaim Louis the Eighteenth. By the 10th of April, the Garonne had been crossed, spite of its deep, rapid flow, and Soult's defences; and the battle of Toulouse—fought on the Easter Sunday—stopped the career of the victors by leaving them no longer an enemy to encounter. The Bourbons were restored—Ferdinand to Spain and Louis to France—by what other roads than this bloody upward track, along which we have followed Wellington, we may now observe.

CHAPTER IX.

The Revolt of the Kings—campaign of Moscow—Berlin, Dresden, and Leipzig evacuated and retaken—one more coalition—campaign of Leipzig—march upon Paris—Abdication of Napoleon the First—Elba and the Hundred Days—Waterloo—the American War—Universal Peace.

It was in the spring of 1810 that the Emperor of France allied himself with the youngest daughter of the Cæsars; and added, as he supposed, the ties of relationship to those which bound Austria, still one of the great powers of Europe, to his throne. He was soon to learn from experience what his profound observation must have taught him, and what became one of the bitterest ingredients of his humiliation—the weakness of natural relationships and personal attachments compared with political motives in the minds of those who are accustomed to hear and entertain only reasons of State. Francis surrendered his daughter, amidst the murmurs of his people, to the embraces of his victor, contented that he thereby conciliated him and gained for her a throne—though its last occupant, her aunt, had gone thence to a prison and a scaffold. Napoleon was to find the kinsmen on whom he had conferred crowns, the first to peril his dominions and desert his side. Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, had remonstrated from the beginning, as the head of a people all whose interests were commercial, against that "continental system" which his brother was obstinate in enforcing. Taunts of ingratitude and menaces of chastisement were the natural rejoinder. But they were met with unexpected spirit—Louis declared he would not be the instrument of ruining an industrious people; and actually (on the 1st of July) abdicated, fleeing into Bohemia, with all his children, except that Louis Napoleon, then an infant, who now reigns in France under the shadow of his uncle's name, to whose compassionate care he was commended. Napoleon replied with the proclamation "Holland is remitted to France." Bernadotte had exchanged the baton of a French marshal for the sceptre of Sweden—elected by the feeble successor of the unfortunate Gustavus, who had been deposed in March 1809, to the heirship of his throne, as Crown Prince, and exercising the regal authority while Charles the Thirteenth enjoyed the title of King. Napoleon was glad to be rid of him, for he disliked his combination of republican tendencies and Gascon independence with high military abilities. But he was wise and honest enough to rule, not as a lieutenant of France, but as though he had been born a Swede. He began to relax the prohibitory system, and to cultivate amicable relations with Great Britain and Russia, before they coalesced or he broke with his former master, to whom he, too, was related, having married a sister of Joseph Bonaparte's wife—while Frederick of Denmark, a nephew of George the Third, timorously adhered to France. The same colossal blunder which had thus estranged from France the two maritime powers of the Baltic, was working to the same end in the very heart of Russia. That vast empire, it might be supposed, would find within itself such ample supplies of all that can be demanded by human wants or wishes, from the precious metals to the coarsest grain, as to render its people indifferent to foreign trade. On the contrary, its nobles, possessed of immense estates, worked by armies of peasant slaves, having once found a market for their produce beyond the seas, and received back the fabrications of an ingenious and skilful industry to which Russia could then present no imitation, murmured loudly at prohibitory restrictions, imposed by a foreign

sovereign, on this convenient interchange, and were strenuously seconded by the mercantile class which it had called into existence. Turkey having reconciled herself to England, though still at war with Russia, an extensive smuggling trade was carried on through her European provinces; bales of goods, hidden in timber rafts and corn-laden boats, ascended the Danube, or were borne on men's shoulders through the passes of Carpathia. In December, 1810, Alexander virtually sanctioned this sort of traffic by a ukase opening the ports of Russia to goods not coming directly from British ports. The complaints of the French ambassador were disregarded, and retorted with charges of sundry violations of the treaty of Tilsit. Unsettled relations prevailed all through 1811; and when, at the commencement of the next year, Napoleon seized Swedish ships and marched an army on Swedish Pomerania, Bernadotte at once repaired to the great northern Autocrat, and settled with him a plan of resistance [March, 1812]—scarcely supposing, probably, the tremendous results to which it would lead; that it was the loosening of the gathering and suspended avalanche.

It was not in Napoleon's nature, and it was contrary to his established tactics, to wait upon events. He determined on the invasion of Russia, as he always determined on driving a column of his grenadiers through the extended ranks of an enemy in the field. He had summoned or invited to meet him at Dresden in the month of May, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, with a crowd of minor kings and vassal princes; treating them to imposing reviews by day, and Talma's acting at night. It was the culmination of his pride and power—a scene unparalleled in modern history; more exciting than any of the scenes which the great tragedian nightly enacted—and as evanescent. There were half a million of armed men gathering, at the word of that one man, between the Vistula and the Niemen—the contribution of nearly every country between those rivers and the western ocean. Austria furnished 30,000, Prussia 20,000, Italy 20,000, the Confederation of the Rhine 80,000, and France 270,000. Not since the days of the crusaders had Europe sent forth such hosts to battle—and not the barbarian rabble of Xerxes were more unconscious of the cause which drew them from their native, peaceful fields, and devoted them to slaughter. They were animated by no common sentiment—not with unreasoning love of country, nor the antipathy of race; neither—except the few thousand veterans in Napoleon's "Old Guard"—with idolatrous attachment to their chief, nor the intoxicating delusions of military glory.

It was midsummer when these immense masses of armed men, with trains miles-long of artillery and luggage-waggons, crossed the Niemen into Lithuania, then the westernmost province of the Russian empire. The Czar's army evacuated Wilna, the capital of that province; and the surrounding country was scoured for provisions—for it had been resolved to depend mainly, even in these unknown regions, for the supplies of war upon its spoils. Vast herds of cattle were driven up by the lances of the Polish cavalry, while their horses fed upon or trampled the ripening corn. Thus they moved on, carrying disease in their midst, as well as leaving famine in their rear. Thus they advanced from the Niemen to the Dnieper, and quartered in Smolensk—the Russians still retiring before them, in impregnable masses of soldiery, and crowds of people, carrying with them every truss of hay and sack of grain—while themselves were wasting with sickness, dropping off from fatigue, speared by Cossacks, and diminished by reserves, to half their number. Let the reader look at the map, and observe the vast distance they had yet to traverse, ere the walls of Moscow could be gained—the country literally moving before them, the dreary way lit by burning towns and villages. Still the infatuation of pride forbade retreat. Moscow was reached—the battle of Borodino fought, and ten thousand French left dead upon the field. The ancient capital of the Csars was entered [September 15th], deserted by all but convicts and beggars, and from the palace of the Kremlin it was announced to Europe, in pompous phrase, that there the grand army would winter. The next night the city was in flames, mysteriously kindled, and that would not yield till four-fifths of the dwellings were destroyed. A month later that retreat was commenced which surpasses in appalling incidence whatever war had before inflicted on its victims. From Moscow to Smolensk, and thence to Wilna—for the now victorious Russians compelled the invaders to return by the road along which they had come, and had blasted by their tread—the frozen land was covered with dead and dying men, buried as they fell in the ever-falling snow; while clouds of mounted spearmen, that seemed to ride on the wings of the sharp, sleety wind, impaled every straggler and broke up every bivouac. The guilty cause of all fled swiftly to his capital, anguish, surely, devouring his heart, and his master intellect reeling, like his dynasty, upon its throne. His agony, and that which he had caused, is best imagined from the confession of his bulletin, that, except the Imperial Guard, he had no longer an army!

He returned to find that popularity had deserted him with victory. Conspiracies had been detected in his capital—his courtiers evinced in their ill-concealed disaffection their foresight of his downfall—ominous hand-writings were on his public monuments—the provinces rejoiced at the rumour of his death. Prussia leagued with Russia against him. Germany was rising to the swell of Körner's "song of the sword." The Cossacks were sweeping down below the Elbe. Nearly all had deserted him but himself. The iron will that would not bend but to the stroke of absolute ruin, the self-sufficiency of an intellect that seemed creative in its vigour, the recollection from what he had risen, and how—the strange persuasion of a destiny yet unfilled; that girdle of invincibility to every great heart, and of self-consuming fire to the bad—these were still his own; and they

served him faithfully. He harangued, decreed, enforced—talked down the opposition that counselled the slow repair of tremendous misfortunes—appealed to feelings he had not quite exhausted in the national breast, insisted on new conscriptions, drafted militia into regular soldiers, and turned sailors into land-warriors, called home the veterans from Spain, tried once more the allegiance of his German vassals, answered with scorn the proffer of Alexander to stop at the Vistula, if he would surrender all beyond the Elbe, raged at finding Austria neutral or worse, and planned the campaign of Dresden with the genius that dictated those of Marengo and Austerlitz. Three hundred and fifty thousand men were again under his banners. He would recover Leipzig, Dresden, and Berlin—and he did, by the battle of Lutzen and Bautzen [May the 2nd and 21st, 1813] regain the former two; and then consented to a six weeks' armistice. Metternich, the crafty, came to Dresden to "mediate," in the name of Austria; tried to regain for that empire the German provinces she had lost in her first contests with the revolutionary chiefs; and temporized till the tidings of Vittoria rendered defiance safe. Then the three coalesced for the "liberation of Germany." While Bernadotte and Blücher worsted his marshals, Napoleon himself gained several successive fights. But his raw recruits filled him with shame and impatience. They had not been trained to their dreadful trade like the legions who lay upon the Russian fields. Himself was changing—the disease that at last proved fatal was gnawing at his stomach and embittering his temper. His insulted generals fell from his side in coldness. Murat, covered with the scars of his impetuous valour, he had called a fool, and all but a coward. Duroc, his faithful friend, was killed at his side—and he turned away at last to weep! At Leipzig, [October 16th and 18th], he kept his troops fighting two days—himself, for once, avoiding the field—ten thousand Saxons deserted him and once more he was forced to retreat, with only seventy or eighty thousand of the three hundred and fifty that crossed the Rhine. In Paris he found discontent breaking into murmurs, Holland revolted against his government, and the Swiss consenting to the passage of the Austrians through their country into France. Thus was he attacked on all sides—by Wellington on the south, the Austrians on the south-east, the Russians and Prussians on the north and east; while English ships watched every mile of sea-coast. Bernadotte's defeat of the Danes had extinguished his last ally. Murat had gone over to the coalition, and was clearing Italy of the more faithful Beauharnais. The conscription brought in few but useless lads. The Republicans, who still loved France more than they hated Napoleon, advised him to levy the people *en masse*, and promised to sweep the invaders back as in the days of revolutionary fervour. But we always distrust those whom we have injured—the great libicide dreaded to arm the tens of thousands who still cherished the memories of the Convention, and would avenge themselves on his throne as soon as they had delivered their country. He at last consented to increase the National Guard in Paris, but so organized and officered it as to exclude what would have been to it as heart and blood. His old soldiers escaped to his standard from the different garrisons and departments in which he had placed them, and shouted at the mention of dying by his side. The educated and ardent youth who had grown up to hate the name of the Bourbons, were enthusiastic in his cause. But the result, the method, and the punishment of his tyranny are seen in the sentence which the French historian, Mignet, uses to describe the general feeling at this moment:—"There was neither that impulse of despair nor of liberty which carries people to stern resistance; the war was not, as once, national—the Emperor had put all the public interest in himself alone, and all his means of defence in mechanical troops." He might have yet retained his crown; the allies—as much in timidity as in moderation, for they could scarcely believe that the Napoleon who had so often conquered them was really invincible—offered him peace, on the condition of surrendering all his conquests beyond the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, and those maritime strongholds, Antwerp, Ostend, and Genoa, on which his heart was especially set; "the reduction," in short, "of France to its ancient limits." "The restoration of the ancient race," was kept in view by the relentless government of England alone. But that "pride of soul" which he justly attributed to himself, and which looks like the highest magnanimity, forbade him, in his own words, "to sit down with a diminished empire on a dishonoured throne." By the sword he had risen—by that he would reign, or die. "I will clear France in three months," he exclaimed, "or perish." With an army only a third as numerous as those that were marching on his capital, he met them on the plains of Champagne, lying between the extremities of the Marne and the Seine. Military authorities speak of his defence as marvellous for its skill—it endeared him afresh to his soldiers by the personal courage he displayed, and revived the hopes of his adherents by numerous but unavailing successes. It was not in mortals to overcome such inequalities. While he engaged and defeated one army, another was stealing upon him, and by the time the rear of that column was cut off, the van of another was upon him. Meanwhile [February and March] a congress of diplomatists was sitting at Chatillon, on the Seine: Austria's Count Stadion, and England's Castlereagh, with Count Rasomowski representing Russia, and Baron Humboldt Prussia, chaffering with Marshal Caulaincourt, the terms of peace, demands and concessions fluctuating with the tide of battle. From the 25th of January to the end of March, Napoleon held his triple enemies at bay, Soult retarding Wellington between the Pyrenees and Toulouse, and Beauharnais defending Italy. On the 30th Marmont was driven back on Paris—the Empress and Joseph fleeing, the students defending the heights of Montmartre; the people discouraged, it is said, by the authorities; and on the 31st the city capitulated to Alexander and Frederick, ere Napoleon could arrive to its relief.

W. W.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Postscript of our last announced the delivery, by deputy, of the President's message. It is of great length, and represents the condition of France as rapidly improving, under the heads of interior, finances, public works, agriculture and commerce (including the breeding of horses and the establishment of races), justice, public instruction, and religious worship, war, and marine. But two passages—those on foreign relations, and on the President's personal position—are of European interest. The former is as follows:—

Since my last message our foreign policy has obtained in Italy a great success. Our arms have overthrown at Rome that turbulent demagoguery which, throughout the Italian peninsula, had compromised the cause of true liberty, and our brave soldiers have had the signal honour of replacing Pope Pius the Ninth on the throne of St. Peter. The spirit of party will fail in obscuring this memorable deed, which will form a glorious page for France. In concert with England, we have sent naval forces into the Levant to show our loyal sympathy for the independence of the Porte, which supposed that Russia and Austria meant to infringe, by demanding in virtue of ancient treaties the extradition of Hungarian and Polish subjects, refugees on the Turkish territory. Thanks to the wisdom which these powers have brought into negotiations on the question, the integrity of the rights of the Ottoman Empire have been secured. In Greece, as soon as we learned the acts by which England supported her reclamations, we intervened by our good offices. France could not remain indifferent to the lot of a nation towards whose independence she had so much contributed; she did not hesitate to offer her mediation. Despite the difficulties raised during the course of the negotiations, we succeeded in softening the conditions imposed on the Government of Athens, and our relations with Great Britain resumed immediately their accustomed character. Denmark excites still a most lively solicitude. This ancient ally has not yet, notwithstanding the bravery of her army, subdued the insurrection which has broken out in the Duchy of Holstein. If the steps taken by the allied powers have not yet succeeded in putting an end to the struggle engaged in in the North of Germany, they have at least obtained the happy result of curtailing the proportions of the war, which only exists now between the King of Denmark and the unsubdued provinces. We will still insist upon the King of Denmark assuring, by institutions, the rights of the Duchies. On the other hand we will give him all the support which he has a right to require from us, by virtue of treaties and of our ancient friendship. In the midst of the political complications which divide Germany, we have observed the most strict neutrality. So long as French interests and the equilibrium of Europe shall not be compromised, we will continue a policy marked by our respect for the independence of our neighbours. We hope that the negotiations pending at the present moment for the new treaty of navigation and commerce with Great Britain, will soon resolve themselves into an arrangement in conformity with the interests of the two countries. I can say, without presumption, the position of France in Europe is dignified and honourable. Wherever her voice is heard she advises peace, protects order and right; she is listened to everywhere.

The following is the fair-spoken conclusion of the whole matter:—

Notwithstanding the difficulty of the circumstances, the law and authority have recovered their empire to such a point that no one believes henceforth in the success of violence. Nevertheless, France still desires repose above all things. I have often declared, when the opportunity is offered of expressing publicly my feelings, that I considered as great criminals those who by personal ambition would compromise the small amount of stability guaranteed to us by the Constitution. This is my profound conviction, and it has never been shaken. It is only the enemies of public tranquillity who have been able to misrepresent the most simple steps which arise from my position.

At the present day it is permitted to every one, to the whole world, excepting to me, to endeavour to accelerate the revision of our fundamental law. If the Constitution contain vices and dangers, you are all at liberty to point them out to the country. I alone, bound by my oath, confine myself within the strict limits which that Constitution has laid down for me. The Councils-General have, in a great number of instances, expressed a wish in favour of the revision of the Constitution. That wish is only addressed to the legislative power. As far as regards me, the elect of the people, and deriving my powers from the people alone, I shall always conform to their wishes when expressed in a legal manner. The uncertainty as to the future creates, I am aware, many apprehensions, by reviving many hopes. Let us all learn to make the sacrifice to the country of these hopes, and only to occupy ourselves with its interests. If, in the present session, you vote the revision of the Constitution, a Constitutional Assembly will assemble for the purpose of reconstructing our fundamental laws, and regulating the fate of the executive power. If you do not vote it, the people will, in 1852, solemnly manifest the expression of its new pleasure. But whatever may be the solution of the future, let us understand each other, in order that it may never be passion, surprise, or violence, that will decide the fate of this great nation. Let us inspire the people with that repose, by being calm in our deliberations. Let us inspire them with a profound feeling of justice, by laying aside, on our own parts, all appearance of selfishness; and then, believe me, the progress of our political manners will compensate for the danger derived from institutions which were created in days of distrust and uncertainty.

That which pre-occupies me above all things, you may be persuaded, is not to know who will govern France in 1852, but to employ the time of which I dispose, in such a manner that the transition, whatever it may be, may be made without trouble. The most noble and the most dignified object of an elevated mind is not to seek, when one is in possession of power, by what expedients it may be perpetuated, but to watch, without ceasing, over the means of consolidating, for the advantage of all, the principles of authority and of mo-

rality, which defy the passions of men and the instability of the laws. I have honestly opened my heart to you. You will respond to my frankness by your confidence—to my good intentions by your co-operation; and God will do the rest.

The reading of the message was listened to with fixed attention and gratification. The closing passages called forth loud applause. The sitting was immediately suspended; and the members broke into groups for animated conversation on a document which had evidently produced a good impression.

The favourable impression made by the message had even increased on Wednesday. Twelve hundred copies of the document were posted up in the different quarters of Paris, by orders of the Prefect of Police; and 37,000 copies were sent to the provincial communes; every Mayor would have a copy.

The Permanent Committee is said to intend not to make any report of its labours during the recess, to the Assembly. Should there be any interpellations, it is said that the President will declare that the Committee is completely satisfied by the dissolution of the society of the Dix-Décembre, by the change in the Ministry of War, and the order of the day of General Changarnier; and will recommend the Assembly to take no notice of the circumstances which have occurred during the recess.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, calling under arms 40,000 of the 78,500 young soldiers still at disposal of the contingent of the class of the year 1849; and strengthening the division of the Rhine.

GERMANY.

The accounts from Vienna and Berlin continue contradictory and uncertain. The Emperor of Austria has received an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, but no details are given. The Russian ambassador at Vienna has announced that Russia will consider the continuance of the Prussian policy in the Electorate as a *casus belli*, and the Prussian Government has been officially informed of this intention. The news has produced a favourable impression on the Vienna Exchange. The strength of the Austrian corps on the frontiers of Saxony is 42,000, under the command of General Wratislaw. An army of 58,000 men is in Moravia, between Troppau and Olmutz. The Emperor continues to review the troops as they march through the capital on their way to the several armies. The intelligence from Berlin up to the 13th confirmed the news of the movements to the west of the Russian troops at Cracow. These troops are to occupy the Austrian provinces to facilitate the action of the Austrian troops. This intelligence is further confirmed by despatches from Frankfurt and Vienna. The vacillating and contradictory orders which have been sent to the Commander in Hesse have excited the greatest discontent in the Prussian army. The soldiers and officers were deeply affected by the retreat of the troops from Fulda and Erfeld. The ministerial excuse, that the position of the troops was untenable, made no impression on the army; as a proof of this, we are informed of the resignation of General von der Gröben, late commander of the army in Hesse, but that it is refused at Berlin. It is also stated that the Generals von Bonin and Prince Radziwil have thrown up their command. Of Ministerial combinations, a rumour was afloat that Baron Bodelschwingh was likely to succeed to the Presidency of the Cabinet, and that Baron Manteuffel would take the direction of the Foreign Office. The line and Landwehr in the eastern provinces are now fully prepared to take the field; troops continue to cross through Westphalia and the provinces of the Rhine; and their belligerent excitement is such as to threaten their own government, if a spirit of submission to Russia is shown. The Prussian forces, however, continue to retreat—they have fallen back from Fulda to Cassel. The command of the army between the Oden and the Elbe has been given to the Prince of Prussia.

The small state of Hesse-Darmstadt was, at the beginning of the week, positively said to have declared for Austria; but the official papers have since announced that the army has been mobilized, like that of Prussia, and instructed to join the Prussian forces at Kreuznach; an event of some constitutional importance, when it is recollected that the Elector of Hesse-Cassel lately contemplated abdication in favour of his Ducal relation. Hanover has for some time wavered between Prussia and Austria: the late Ministry was strongly Prussian; the present Ministry has been supposed to be less constitutional. It is said to have refused a passage for the Austrian troops against Holstein, but to have succumbed on threatening remonstrance.

The Governments of Saxony and Wurtemberg have broken with their refractory Assemblies and dissolved them, and have placed the whole military power of their states at the disposal of the Diet. The dissolution of the Wurtemberg Assembly was resisted by the deputies. They refused the Crown the grant demanded for placing the troops on a war footing, at the disposal of the Diet. The Minister of the Interior instantly took from his pocket the order of dissolution, and read it amidst signs of astonishment and cries of "Treason!" The President of the Chamber denied that the dissolution was valid; and, despite the protests of the Minister, presided at the election of a committee to watch over the violated constitution. He dismissed the deputies with an invocation to Almighty God to protect the right and strike injustice to the ground. The Government, it is now said, have appealed to Austria for its intervention.

AMERICA.

The "Asia," with advices and letters from New York to the 6th inst., arrived in the Mersey on Sunday morning. The "Asia" has 300,000 dollars

specie on freight. Among the "Asia's" passengers is Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, on her return from a tour in the New World. Great interest had been awakened by the meeting, relative to the Union, at New York; the principal feature of which was a letter from Daniel Webster, in which he says:—

The voice of such a meeting will be heard and respected; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will tend to check the progress of mad fanaticism; it will call men who are honest, but who have been strangely misled, back to their duty; and it will give countenance and courage to the faithful friends of Union throughout the land [applause].

When the commercial interest of the great metropolis of the country speaks with united hearts and voices, expressing its conviction of the presence of the great danger, and its determined purpose to meet that danger—to combat with it and overcome it—the example is likely to rouse good men everywhere; and when the country shall be roused the country will be safe [applause].

The peace measures of the last session are,—the Texan Boundary Act, the Act for Establishing the Two Territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah, the Act for the Abolition of the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and the Fugitive Slave-law. The last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate; and which, of course, I should have supported if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the proper sanction of the two Houses of Congress, and of the President of the United States. It is the law of the land; and, as such, is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. I have heard no man whose opinion is worth regarding, deny its constitutionality; and those who counsel violent resistance to it, counsel that which, if it take place, is sure to lead to bloodshed, and to the commission of capital offences. It remains to be seen how far the deluded and deluders will go on in this career of faction, folly, and crime [tremendous cheering].

There were honest and well-meaning members of Congress who did not see their way clearly to support these great and leading measures of the last session. You are quite right in saying, that the motives of these gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted, they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon us all, and no man is likely to oppose them [applause].

No man is at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law [great cheering] in a matter which affects the rights of others, and the obligations—civil, social, and political—due to others from him. Such a pretence saps the foundation of all government, and is of itself a perfect absurdity; and while all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, wise and well-disposed citizens will forbear from renewing past agitation and rekindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy [cheers and applause].

The Republic denies officially that the President has ordered troops to Boston with a view of enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law. Much anxiety existed at Washington relative to the peace of Boston. Rumours of an outbreak against the slave-hunters had been current. The President, however, was resolved to suppress the disorders and enforce the law. Several slave-hunters had been shot in various parts of the Union. A proposition had been presented to the Virginia Reform Convention for the expulsion of all free negroes. Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., had arrived at New York.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION has been held at Worcester, Massachusetts. It commenced Oct. 28, and lasted three days. The chair was taken by Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, who delivered an address on the relations of women. Amongst the names of the business committee we find those of W. L. Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and the Rev. Wm. H. Channing. Several resolutions were agreed to. The following is a specimen:—

Resolved.—That women are clearly entitled to the right of suffrage, and to be considered eligible to office, the omission to demand which, on their part, is a palpable renege to duty; and the denial of which is a gross usurpation on the part of man, no longer to be endured; and that every party which claims to represent the humanity, the civilization, and the progress of the age, is bound to inscribe on its banners, "Equality before the law, without distinction of sex or colour."

Mrs. Lucretia Mott made some further remarks, touching the promise of the woman, in the marriage ceremony, to love, honour, and obey. She said these words were put into the woman's mouth by the priest, or, rather, repeated by the priest and not the woman, though she reluctantly answers "Yes." In the religious society (Society of Friends) of which she was a member it was not so; there was a perfect reciprocity of obligation as they stood in the presence of Heaven, without priest or magistrate, and invoked the Father's blessing.

On the last day the following resolution was agreed to:—

Resolved.—That it is the imperative duty of every woman to obey the dictates of her own enlightened conscience, in all matters of religion and benevolence, without asking the consent of her father or husband.

The following resolution was also adopted:—

Resolved.—That as a woman alone can learn by experience, and prove by works, what is their rightful sphere of duties, we recommend as next steps, that they should demand a co-equal share in the formation and administration of Laws—Municipal, State, and National—through Legislative Assemblies, Courts, and Executive offices.

Hayti advices of the 16th ult. report a collision between the Haytians and Dominicans on the 9th ult., in the pass of Bormico. The Haytians were driven back with a terrible slaughter. On the 11th ult. the Emperor marched with his troops for Petit Gaspes against the enemy. Two Dominican schooners of war had captured a Haytian brig of war.

Late accounts had been received from California, announcing another great conflagration at San Francisco. These repeated disasters by floods and fires in California have fallen heavily upon some commercial houses.

CANADA.

The last of the political trials for the burning of the Parliament-house has taken place in Montreal. It resulted in an acquittal. The name of the individual tried was Jameson. It is not needful to give details of the trial; it will be enough to say that the fact came clearly out that the attack and burning of the Parliament-house in 1849 was a contemporaneous act on the spur of the moment, and not a premeditated one; which was doubtful before the trial.

A subject of some interest is being discussed at Montreal; it is the proposition to make the island of Anticosti a convict station of Great Britain. Anticosti is a large island, 125 miles long, 30 miles broad, and contains about a million of acres. Situated at the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and presenting an inhospitable shore, without any harbours for the protection of shipping, it is dangerous to navigators. It is not likely that it will ever be settled, as both the land and the timber upon it are very poor. It is contended by those in favour of making this island a convict station, that a large breakwater might be constructed by convict labour for the formation of a harbour, which would be of immense advantage to navigators in the Gulf.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Indian intelligence continues unimportant. The hill tribes on the Kohat frontier were again manifesting a hostile disposition, and the passage through their defiles was interrupted. It is again announced that the works on the Bombay Railway had been commenced. Disaffection and mutinies among the Nizam's native regiments still continue. The Governor-General was on the point of departing for Peshawur.

From Hong Kong, we learn that the insurgents were getting the better of the Imperial troops. Numerous bands of robbers were plundering and burning throughout the provinces of Kiangsi and Canton, and, after the capture of the city of Kintshan, the insurgents had advanced to within one hundred and twenty miles of Canton.

Intelligence had reached Singapore of a victory gained by the Dutch over the Chinese in the Sombas river, in Borneo, after a bloody engagement. It was reported that Sir James Brooke's mission to Siam had proved an utter failure.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ESCAPE OF DR. KINKEL.—Kinkel, the Professor of Bonn, who was sentenced to death for the share he took in the Baden insurrection, and has since been kept in close confinement (as we described last week), has escaped from the House of Correction at Spandau. On his cell being opened it was found empty, and a rope hanging from the window showed that he had descended by it to the ground.

We mentioned last week the total destruction at Constantinople of the "Neire Chefket," a Turkish ship of the line, of 90 guns. The catastrophe was occasioned by the explosion of its powder magazine. The commander of the ship, Captain Slade, writes to his brother, who is in this country:—"In case any erroneous reports about my safety should be in the papers, in connexion with the loss of the 'Neire Chefket,' I write a line to say, that I was not in her when she exploded: I was going to her. She was a beautiful 90-gun ship—the flag-ship. She was moored in the harbour, near the Arsenal; on either side of her lay a three-decker or a 90-gun ship. At half-past nine yesterday morning (the 23rd), without any kind of warning, or anything having occurred to excite suspicion, the powder in her magazine ignited, no one knows how, and she blew up; nor were there more than a dozen barrels of powder on board. The explosion was just sufficient to separate her sides, and lift her decks. She opened forwards, broke in the middle, and sunk bodily. It was all over in three minutes. 500 men perished with her, including sixteen officers; 163 men have been saved, of whom forty-three are badly wounded. Her band was playing when the explosion took place. We are all in deep affliction for the loss of our comrades."

A scandalous incident signalized the sitting of the Spanish Chamber on Nov. 8. Apropos of the abuses of the election of Hoya, allusions were made to a deputy who had fished spoons from a supper-table of Narvaez. Narvaez declared that the fact had never been proved.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE CLERGY OF HIS NATIVE PLACE.—On the 3rd inst., a solemn *Te Deum* and grand mass was celebrated in the parochial church of Santa Cruz, at Seville, in commemoration of the promotion to the dignity of cardinal of his Eminence Doctor Don Nicolas Wiseman, of Strange, native of that parish. The congregation was very large, and persons from all parts of the city attended, among them many families of Irish extraction, among others those of Butler, Walsh, O'Crowley, O'Ryan, and Tindall.

The two German travellers, Overbeck and Barth, who accompanied the expedition of Richardson to the interior of Africa, have been heard of. A report received at Berlin, dated Aug. 16th, left them 300 miles south-east of Tripolis, where they intended to wait the termination of the rainy season; they were preparing canoes, which can be carried by camels, and used to cross the rivers.

On the 27th ult. an enormous mass of earth fell from the summit of the Semmering, on the outskirts of Lower Austria. A considerable portion of the Vienna Railway, now under construction on that point, was buried under it, together with labourers at work on the spot, several of whom were killed.

M. Gustave Schwab, a popular poet of Germany, died on the 4th, at Stuttgart, aged 58.

GREAT PEACE MEETING AT WREXHAM.

On the evening of yesterday week a large public meeting of the inhabitants of Wrexham and its vicinity was held at the Union Hall, for the purpose of promoting the object and advancing the principles of the Peace Congress. The announcement of its being the intention of Mr. Cobden, M.P., to be present, excited considerable interest, and was doubtless the means of causing a more numerous attendance than there would have been under other circumstances. Special trains from Chester and the neighbourhood, and all along the line of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, brought a great concourse of persons; and in Wrexham the event was regarded as quite an epoch in its history. Mr. Cobden has been travelling through Wales, and the present meeting has been long anticipated as a demonstration, not only of the principles advocated by the Peace Congress, but as an occasion for the enunciation of those great principles of financial and social reform which the circumstances of the present time so imperatively demand. The room was densely crowded in every part, and it was estimated that there could not have been present less than 2,000 persons, notwithstanding that the admission was by tickets at 1s. and 6d. each. The hall was fitted up specially for the occasion, and was brilliantly illuminated with gas. The open part of the hall was covered in with sails belonging to the vessel "Richard Cobden;" over the platform was hoisted the Union Jack; and at the opposite end, and all around, were displayed the signals and pendant of that vessel. Shortly after seven o'clock the speakers entered the room, and were received with great cheering, and Mr. Cobden was hailed with three hearty rounds of applause. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cobden, who took her station on the platform, and evidently took great interest in the proceedings.

TOWNSHEND MAINWARING, Esq., of Marchwiel-hall (formerly Member of Parliament for the Denbighshire boroughs), was called to the chair, and, in a brief address, opened the proceedings of the meeting.

JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., gave an account of the joint mission of himself, Elihu Burritt, and Mr. Wheeler, to Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, with which our readers are acquainted. On their return to England, they sought the influence of Lord Palmerston, in their humane and noble object; and since he had left a correspondence had taken place between himself, his friend Elihu Burritt, and the members of both governments. A letter had been written by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Schleswig-Holstein Government, with a distinct view that it should be considered official, and as the Minister wished it should be made public, it stated that the Schleswig-Holstein Government did not hesitate to submit to arbitration the whole question at issue, to which the Danish Government assented. In a subsequent letter, dated October 5, 1850, it was proposed that eight intelligent and enlightened men should be appointed arbitrators by both Governments, and in case they should not agree, that they should elect one umpire or more, whose decision should be final. This proposition was duly sent to Copenhagen, and the reply received to it gave an assurance that it should be taken into consideration. He wished to state that though there had not been that quick and ready disposition shown on the part of Denmark, he was not, however, disposed to judge harshly, for since Lord Palmerston had attached his name to certain protocols—and he would be charitable enough to believe it had been done without proper consideration—Denmark had hesitated for that reason in coming forward to meet this proposition in the spirit in which it had been made. He hoped sincerely that this would read a lesson to English and foreign Ministers not to interfere so much in the affairs of other nations [cheers]. He hoped that the friends of peace would gather courage from this to promote their principles by every legitimate mode, and would learn that where there is a disposition to preserve peace and concord there is no great difficulty in doing so.

The Rev. H. RICHARD forcibly depicted the physical suffering inflicted by war. He stated that the Peace Delegates had found in Germany what they did not expect to find—a feeling of the deepest alienation and enmity existing in the hearts of Germans towards this country. They accused this country of being the greatest enemy that they had. And to what do they ascribe this? Was it not a fact that so far from being an enemy to Germany it had our very best sympathy and regard—a country in which had been cradled the great reformation of religion in which England so much gloried? But to what was this alienation to be ascribed? Why it was to be ascribed to two causes: in the first place to that pernicious system of intermeddling in the affairs of other nations on the part of our Government which had been already adverted to—[hear, hear]—and in the next place to those protocols of our Foreign Minister, from which they imagined that England was arrayed in hostility towards them; and to the mischievous influence of that paper which unhappily was generally considered the representative and exponent of English feelings—he meant the *Times* newspaper [hisses and groans]. He exhibited the cost of maintaining war establishments in England, and severely ridiculed the attempt to excite a panic as to our defenceless condition.

MR. COBDEN was received with much cheering. He said he had not come there to talk of peace as an abstraction. He came there as a practical man, to deal not simply with the question of peace and war, but to treat of that which was hardly of less import-

ance, namely, the question of the enormous burden—some standing armament which has become a question of the greatest moment to all governments if they wish to preserve their very existence in peace. In dealing with the political affairs of the country, he looked at it in the light of a practical politician; and as a member of parliament dealing with finance, he would treat it solely on the principles of economy, and with a view to lighten the burdens which press so heavily upon the people of this country from the unnecessary and ruinous taxation with which they are oppressed:—

He had no doubt that the very question now occupying the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his retirement was the danger impending over himself and the government with respect to the financial affairs of the state, if they were not prepared to remit an enormous amount of taxation [cheers]. They would be called on next session to vote £50,000,000 for the purposes of the state. Had it ever entered into the minds of gentlemen present to analyze carefully what that expenditure consisted of? Did they know that, in the first place, £28,000,000 of the £50,000,000 out of the taxation of the people of this country went to meet the interest of a funded and floating debt, amounting to £900,000,000 sterling, contracted for war purposes in former years? Deducting the £28,000,000 for the permanent and floating debt, that left £22,000,000, the amount of the fund at present required for the current expenditure of the state. Out of this £22,000,000, £6,500,000 covered the whole of the civil expenditure. And then we had to pay the remaining £15,500,000—the sum spent last year—to cover the expenses of the army, navy, and ordnance; so that, in addition to the £22,000,000 of money sterling which is required from the people of this country to pay the current expenses of state, £28,000,000 of a fixed charge for interest on money borrowed, and £15,500,000, or more than two-thirds, is required to maintain our military establishment alone. Imagine more than two-thirds of the money raised from the people being spent on red coats and blue jackets, and appurtenances, and one-third covering all the other expenses of state. It was necessary, in order to realize to its fullest extent the principles of free-trade, that the carrying of those principles should be followed by a material reduction of the burden of taxation; and this could only be done by striking at the root of the evil—namely, by doing away with fighting men in a time of peace [applause]. No doubt they would be met next session of parliament with great clamours for a reduction of a great number of taxes; but if we were to pay our debts, we could not remove taxes unless we reduced our expenditure. If they kept up their expenditure they must certainly expect to have taxes to pay; and any sensible reduction in our burdens could only be made by a resolution to curtail the expenditure. But how must an independent member of Parliament deal with this question? Amongst others would doubtless be brought forward motions for the repeal of certain obnoxious taxes. Take, for instance, the window-tax, the tax on knowledge, another tax on attorneys, who, we are told, are sadly oppressed individuals, and the duty on malt—the last of which appeared to him to have much more reason in it than the rest. All these motions would doubtless be brought forward, and a simple aye or no is required upon the proposition. Now, he could not vote for taking off the tax unless it be clearly shown that with a diminution of income there would be a reduction of expenditure. But he had no hesitation in saying that, when the next session of Parliament came, if the Government do not make a reduction in the military establishments, he should vote for taking off taxes, and they would then see if they could pay the military without the money. He would admit that this was a clumsy way of doing business, and that it did not stand to his reason or logic; but he would have no alternative if they did not reduce the expenditure before they began to do away with the taxes. What could be a more fair and rational proposal than the one we now make for a reduction in our war establishments? He thought, after such meetings as the present, and after such a straight-forward, honest declaration of opinion by such a vast assemblage as he now saw before him, that he should be perfectly free in all consistency and honesty, if the Government persisted in their refusal to so reasonable a request, to leave them to cut their coat according to their cloth [applause]. Now, he wished to know who was the practical man? Sir Francis Head, with his duodecimo and octavo volumes, and his grand notions of what ought and ought not to be? He had heard something antecedent to the appearance of those volumes of Sir Francis Head's conduct in Canada which did not recommend him to this meeting—with reference to our finances. He had told them that they were in very great danger from the French, and that it was therefore necessary to keep up great military establishments. It was not necessary to give Sir Francis Head any other answer than that we would rather run the chance of France coming down upon us than keep up our present military establishment. He had done with reasoning on that subject. He would rather cut the taxes down to £10,000,000, and take all chances of danger, be it from one quarter or another. It was perfectly absurd to think of keeping up our present standard of taxes and expenditure [hear, hear]. He called those men cowards that could write in such a manner as to talk of France taking possession of London.

He eulogized the Society of Friends, and defended the principle of passive resistance, and the proposal to substitute arbitration for war; which he illustrated thus:—

We have a treaty with the United States, according to which only a certain number of ships-of-war were to be maintained by each nation on the liminary lakes—only one on each lake. Now what had been the consequence? Why, from the moment of the existence of that treaty, both parties had totally disregarded the maintenance of the force altogether, and there was not at the present moment more than one crazy English hulk on all these lakes, and he did not believe that the Americans had one at all [laughter]. This occurred from the moment this country showed that she had no desire to run with America that race of national rivalry, which this Sir F. Head would persuade England to run with France, fitting out a new fleet at Portsmouth, to be followed by an increased French fleet at Cherbourg, and by an augmentation, he supposed, of 100,000 men to the military force of each nation [hear, hear]. If England entered with an honest spirit into a similar treaty with

France as existed with America, it would, if accepted, be advantageous to the interests of both countries; and if we had not a Minister for Foreign Affairs who understood his business, and would enter into such an arrangement, then let the English people who understood their business, advertise for a Foreign Minister [cheers and laughter] who, instead of following old courses, should be alive to the spirit of the age, who should be deemed worthy to have lived in the age of electric telegraphs, railways, and steamboats [cheers]. It would simplify our foreign policy, if we entered into arrangements with other countries, binding ourselves by previous treaties in case of dispute and hot blood not to have recourse to war or violence, but to submit to arbitration [hear, hear]. If he could only get the people of England and Wales to feel alive to this question, and to deal with the scorners of the Peacemen as they deserved—with that contempt which Englishmen were sure, in the long run, to throw on such offenders,—if he could only get these views implanted into the minds of the people, it would not be long before they had another Sir Robert Peel to carry them out [hear, hear]. He could not mention the name of Sir R. Peel without expressing his deep regret, not for the fame of that statesman,—for, probably, under all the circumstances, he could not have died at a moment more favourable for his fame,—but for the sake of his family and for the sake of his country, if not for himself, he did deeply regret that we lost such a man at such a time [hear, hear]. He could not be expected, of course, to be there to endorse the acts of Sir R. Peel's long political career. Sir R. Peel was in early life placed, before, probably, he had the choice of his own career, in a wrong political groove, but that such a man, after forty years' training in an adverse political school, should at the end of that time have taken the course he did, entitling himself, as he had done, by the last act of his political life, to the lasting veneration of his countrymen [cheers], led him (Mr. Cobden) firmly to hope that England had great future benefits to expect from the wise counsels of that great statesman [loud cheers], and on those questions on which he was now addressing them, and agitated by the Peace Congress, he watched Sir R. Peel's course during the last three years, and, as his (Mr. Cobden's) friends knew, he predicted that Sir R. Peel was preparing gradually to do for his country what he had done on another question only secondary in importance to that advocated by the Peace Congress [hear, hear]. It was in 1841 that Sir Robert Peel was the first to recommend that agitation in which the Peace party and he (Mr. Cobden) were now engaged. That statesman then referred to the numerous standing armies, to the danger caused thereby to the finances, and to the consequent risk of revolutions with respect to the governments of Europe, and he said that those governments ought to endeavour to come to terms on the basis of a mutual reduction of the military establishments; and he declared emphatically, that he hoped the governments would take that course; or, if not, he hoped the different communities of Europe would spread their opinions in order to force the governments to adopt that plan [hear, hear]. He (Mr. Cobden) had frequently referred to that declaration as being a direct incentive to the course which was adopted at Peace meetings; and he claimed for the Peace meetings the sanction and approval—nay, he claimed for them the origination of the most practical statesman that ever lived [loud cheers]. But this was not all. In the House of Commons, on the 12th of March, 1850, Sir R. Peel spoke as he would presently read; and he (Mr. Cobden) well remembered the feeling of surprise, not unmingled with a feeling of dissatisfaction, which pervaded that peculiar assembly when the words were delivered. He remembered, when they were finished, half a dozen of the members sitting round him (Mr. Cobden) congratulating him on having again got Sir R. Peel for a movement in favour of reduction [cheers]. The words of Sir R. Peel to which he now alluded were these:—

For what was said about the comparative lightness of taxation he cared nothing, for there were many taxes pressing on the energies of the country, and diminishing the comforts of the humbler classes; and their repeal, if it could be effected with good faith and public security, would be of inestimable advantage to the nation [hear, hear]. Nay, more, he would say that in time of peace you must, if you meant to retrench, incur some risks [hear, hear]. If in time of peace you must have all the garrisons of our colonial possessions in a state of complete efficiency—if you must have all our fortifications kept in a state of perfect repair—he ventured to say that no amount of annual expenditure would be sufficient; and if you adopted the opinions of military men, who said that they would throw upon you the whole responsibility in the event of a war breaking out and some of our valuable possessions being lost, you would overwhelm this country with taxes in time of peace [hear, hear]. The Government ought to feel assured that the House of Commons would support them if they incurred some responsibility with respect to our distant colonial possessions, by running a risk for the purpose of effecting a saving [hear, hear]. *Bellum para, si pacem velis*, was a maxim generally received, as if it were impossible to contest it; yet one that admitted of more contradiction, or should be accepted with greater reserve, never fell from the lips of man.

He repeated and vindicated his views as to war-loans; and, again disclaiming the impeachment of dreamy enthusiasm or expectation of the millennium, declared the perfect consistency of his present course with his free-trade doctrines:—

He might, at least, be allowed to speak, if not with authority, at least without the imputation of trespassing on ground which he might not reasonably be supposed to understand as well as most people, and to say, when he saw those who advocated warlike establishments or large armaments for the purpose of encouraging our trade in distant parts of the world, he had no sympathy for them, and they never should have his support in carrying out those measures [applause]. They had nothing to hope from measures of violence in respect to the promotion of commerce with other countries [hear]. He said, away with all attempts to coerce any nation, whether civilized or barbarous, by ships of war into the adoption of those principles of free-trade, which we ourselves only adopted when we became convinced by the process of reason and argument that they were for our own interest [applause]. If we sent ships to enforce by treaties the extension of trade, we should be doing more harm than good to the cause we pretended to aid, and such policy was calculated to react on the people, by imposing on them great burdens, in order to support those armaments by which it was endeavoured to enforce views on other nations [applause]. He should have something to say on another occasion about China and Borneo. He would give some facts, and before long he would adopt the most effectual mode, and show the

people of this country that they were mistaken in a pecuniary point of view, when they thought to enforce their interests by ships of war or troops. Therefore, as a free-trader, he opposed every attempt at violence or coercion by diplomacy to enforce a trade with other countries [hear]. He never thanked the Foreign Minister who came with a treaty of commerce from China, or Borneo, or St. Domingo, or Russia, binding them to extend their commerce with this country, and to relax their restrictions, should that treaty be obtained either by force, chicanery, or fraud; for, depend on it, that policy so enforced would react, and they would never make progress in the policy they advocated until they left it to other countries to take the course they believed to be best for their own interest, after calm consideration, and until they had seen, by the example England had set, that the free-trade adopted by her was beneficial to her own interests [cheers]. Therefore, on high religious grounds, and on free-trade grounds, he supported the gentlemen who were devoting themselves to the cause of peace [hear, hear]. He thought, himself, that he had done very little in this matter, and he was ashamed when he found himself singled out for obloquy in this cause, which he did not deserve. He was not ashamed of the title of the "Champion of Peace"—he only wished he deserved it. He thanked the gentlemen who had taken up this cause on all these grounds. He knew that they considered no sacrifice too great in order to carry out their conscientious conviction. He thanked them for it, and for the opportunity they had afforded him in addressing this meeting, and at the meetings at Frankfurt and other places to address all the countries of Europe, and he entreated them to go on [cheers]. They were the sons of parents who fought the battle of Catholic emancipation [applause]—he meant to have said slave emancipation, but the cheer needed not to be recalled, for they were the friends of liberty of every kind, whether to the white man or to the black [cheers]. Let them not be discouraged by sneers, but let them go on unfalteringly, and, as on the slave question, they would bequeath this question from father to son until would be accomplished as glorious a result as any yet recorded on the page of history. [Mr. Cobden then resumed his seat amidst loud and continuous cheering.]

Mr. WILLIAMS, M.P. for Macclesfield, next addressed the meeting, which terminated with votes of thanks to the speakers and Chairman.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

On Wednesday, the Queen held a Privy Council, which was attended by Prince Albert, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Duke of Norfolk, when Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 14th of November, until Tuesday, the 17th of December. At the Council, Sir R. M. Rolfe was sworn of her Majesty's honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. Mr. Warburton and Mr. Moncrieff were appointed Assistant Inspectors of Schools. At the Court held afterwards, Mr. Baron Martin kissed hands on being appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood. Mr. Charles Lock Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, was also presented, and knighted.

GENERAL SIR PHINEAS RIAL, K.C.H., died in Paris on Sunday week. He entered the army in 1792, and served in the West Indies, receiving a medal and clasp for his services at Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1809 and 1810. In 1813 he served in the American war, and was severely wounded at the battle of Chippawa. The colonelcy of the 15th regiment of infantry is vacated by his decease.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES RICHARDSON, K.C.B., died on Sunday week, at his seat, Painsthorpe-hall, near Pocklington, Yorkshire. He was born in 1769, entered the navy November, 1789, and served afloat, mostly during the war, for more than thirty years.

DEATH OF MR. RAPHAEL, M.P. FOR ST. ALBANS.—We have to record the demise of this gentleman, who expired on the 17th inst., at Surbiton-place, Surrey, aged 75. Mr. Raphael was a Whig in politics, and was returned for St. Albans, at the last general election, by a large majority. By religion he was a Catholic, and was a munificent supporter of the Romish Church, to whose ministers, within the last few years, he, it is said, presented for building purposes, the sum of £100,000. The deceased was very wealthy. Mr. Raphael was the only Roman Catholic M.P., save Mr. Moore, of Mayo, who opposed the Jewish claims. Some years since he was returned for the county of Carlow, in conjunction with the late Mr. Vigors, but was unseated on petition. The alleged misappropriation of the sum of £2,000 by the late Mr. O'Connell, in connexion with the return, gave rise to a protracted inquiry. The deceased was of Armenian extraction. He possessed property in Sussex, Surrey, and other English counties, and was the builder of the new town of Surbiton, on the South Western Railway.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR.—The election of Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place on Friday, when, out of the four "nations" into which the students are divided, two voted for Lord Palmerston, and two for Mr. Alison, the historian. Mr. Macaulay, the late Lord Rector, has the casting vote. Mr. Alison has a majority of thirty individual votes.

MR. GEORGE JAMES PENNINGTON, Auditor of the Civil List, committed suicide in Hyde Park on Thursday evening. He had lately been in a disordered state of mind, though no cause for it was known to exist in his personal or relative circumstances. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict accordingly.

The *Morning Chronicle* has "heard it rumoured" that Lord Normanby is about to return from the French embassy, and receive the appointment of Governor-General of India.

LITERATURE.

Royalty and Republicanism in Italy; or Notes and Documents relating to the Lombard Insurrection, and the Royal War of 1848. By JOSEPH MAZZINI. London: Charles Gilpin.

THERE are a few illustrious names which will immortally represent the great principles of the recent European revolutions. Amongst those distinguished by the highest moral qualities, whose ambition was unsullied by selfishness, their power used with clemency, and their aims shaped by noblest virtue—Mazzini has no secondary place. His genius, his self-denying love, his incorruptible purity, his valour, belong to the world's history of truth and excellence; and will, hereafter, be the treasured memory of Rome.

This book was due to the just cause it pleads. It pours on the struggle of Italy the strong light which all future history of these years will reflect; and, although the author rarely refers to himself and his part in the movement, the generous and ardent character of Mazzini is conspicuous in every page—as it is also clear that he was the *mind* of the republican party, and all-important to its grand achievements.

The facts and thoughts left in our memory by Signor Mazzini's work are these. The Italian movement was emphatically national. "The tradition of Italy is republican; all her glories of art, science, greatness, and freedom, are memories of the people, and most of the brightest pages of her history dated by republican epochs. The faults of her princes—the sufferings of her populations—the hate of Austria—gave shape to the national tendencies, and associated with the old republican tradition to generate the idea by which the revolutionary movement was directed. Independence of the foreigner and national unity constituted the programme of the democratic party; justified by the history, the common language, the character and sympathies of the Italian people. The hope of founding a nation by a league of the princes—mostly of foreign blood, and cherishing mutual jealousies—or by a man from among them who should represent the people's thought, and realize fully their design, seemed forbidden by past experiences. But a party existed, calling themselves *Moderates*—royalists, yet without actual faith in monarchy—liberals, yet seeking liberty only for their own class, rejecting the rights and liberties of the masses: these sought to pursue a middle path. They substituted for the national idea a dynastic policy—"a miserable project of political egotism;" and gave to Italy the royal war under Charles Albert, instead of a people's war, in which the cause, effort, and victory, should be their own. "The Italy of the people" was sacrificed to "a petty conceit"—to a selfish and unprincipled aim at an "Italy of the north." The man chosen by the party could not accomplish even *that*. Failure was necessitated and deserved. It is impossible satisfactorily to compress Signor Mazzini's exposition of the facts here arising, or to follow him in his triumphant vindication of himself from the charge frequently preferred against him, that he caused the failure of the enterprise to which the people were committed by denying to Charles Albert the support of the republican party. Suffice it to say, that documents are produced, chiefly from diplomatic correspondence, and especially from the letters of English consuls, showing most convincingly that the King entered on the cause with no intention to promote it—that *his end was NOT* Italian, but *Savoyard*—that he dreaded a republic by his side, and fought for his crown—that he resorted to the most intriguing diplomacy and tortuous falsehood—and that, sheltered by immoral pretence, he came between Italy and independence, and destroyed the cause he professed to espouse. The facts adduced are stated by Signor Mazzini without passion or accusation; but they are entirely damning to the character of Charles Albert, and cast dishonour on every name occurring in connexion with them. Here are the very words of the official despatch of the Sardinian minister, addressed to the representative of the English Government at Turin:—"It is natural to think, that the situation of Piedmont is such, that at any moment, at the announcement that the Republic has been proclaimed in Lombardy, a similar movement might burst forth in the states of his majesty, the King of Sardinia, or that at least there would be some grave commotion, which might endanger his majesty's throne. In this state of things, the King thinks himself obliged to take measures, which, by preventing the actual movement of Lombardy from becoming a republican movement, will avoid for Piedmont and the rest of Italy the catastrophes which might take place if such a form of government were proclaimed." And, again, the Sardinian minister wrote that the King acted "for the safety of all other monarchical states."

The following is Signor Mazzini's sketch of Charles Albert:—

"I speak not of the *King*; whatever his adulators, and the political hypocrites who are now making the posthumous enthusiasm for Charles Albert an arm of

opposition against his successor may attempt to say, however sincere the people of the kingdom of Piedmont may be in their illusion, that the idea of the war of independence is symbolized in that name; the judgment of posterity will weigh heavily upon the man of 1821, of 1833—of the capitulation of Milan. The nature, the temperament of the individual was such, as to exclude all hope of any enterprise on his part for the Unity of Italy. Genius, love, and faith, were wanting in Charles Albert. Of the first, which reveals itself by a life entirely, logically, and resolutely devoted to a great idea, the career of Charles Albert does not offer the least trace; the second was stifled in him by the continual mistrust of men and things; which was awakened by the remembrance of an unhappy past; the last was denied him by his uncertain character, wavering always between good and evil, between *to do* and *not to do*, between daring and not daring. In his youth, a thought, not of virtue but of Italian ambition—the ambition, however, which may be profitable to nations—had passed through his soul like lightning; but he recoiled in affright, and the remembrance of this one brilliant moment of his youth presented itself hourly to him, and tortured him like the incessant throbbing of an old wound, instead of acting upon him as an excitement to a new life. Between the risk of losing, if he failed, the crown of his little kingdom, and the fear of the liberty which the people, after having fought for him, would claim for themselves, he went hesitating on, with this spectre before his eyes, stumbling at every step, without energy to confront these dangers, without the will or power to comprehend that to become King of Italy, he must first of all forget that he was King of Piedmont. Despotism from rooted instinct, liberal from self-love, and from a presentiment of the future, he submitted alternately to the government of Jesuits, and to that of men of progress. A fatal disunion between thought and action, between conception and the faculty of execution, showed itself in every act. Most of those who endeavoured to place him at the head of the enterprise, were forced to agree to this view of his character. Some of those intimate with him went so far as to whisper that he was threatened with lunacy. He was the Hamlet of Monarchy. With such a man the Italian enterprise could not succeed."

We pass other matters of great moment and interest to be found in the course of events, up to the surrender of Milan to the Austrians. Signor Mazzini writes of that act thus:—

"How Charles Albert brought with him the capitulation, and yet promised to defend the city, and ordered all buildings which could serve the enemy to be burnt; how, after having, on the 4th, taken the oath for himself, his sons, and his soldiers, before a deputation of the National Guard, yet, on the 5th, while the people were thrilling with eagerness for the battle, he and his declared that the capitulation of Milan was an *accomplished fact*;—how, at this news, a transport of fury seized upon the population, and menaces were addressed to the King; what scenes occurred at the Greppi Palace, where new verbal and written promises were made by Charles Albert, that he, moved by the people's unanimous wish, would fight to the death—with his secret and cowardly flight immediately ensuing. All these facts, with details which will render the monarchy for ever infamous, may be found recounted in the narrative of the Committee of Defence."

Forbearing to decide whether the King were traitor or not—or on whose brow infamy will be branded by history—the great practical conclusion taught by Mazzini is, "*the absolute impotence of monarchy*;" it cannot create the Italian future: the sad memoirs of the war point away from "dynastic, aristocratic, and moderate illusions;" the Italian movement must be Republican—henceforth there can be but one party, the "NATIONAL PARTY."

The author scarcely mentions the later extraordinary occurrences which fixed all eyes on the Eternal City—the illustrious triumvirate—and the immortal defence maintained under circumstances of the state, and of the military resources, almost unparalleled in history. It is to be hoped he may yet write that wondrous history. So little do we gather of the personal adventure of Mazzini, that we are glad to extract a letter from Jacopo Medici, inserted by the translator—just observing that M. Medici's is a name so brilliant and honourable, as a hero of the Roman republic, that Saffi, the triumvir, has held him up as a type to the young men of Italy "for the day of redemption." When Charles Albert entered Milan, Mazzini left the city:—

"On the morning of the 3rd of August, 1848, Garibaldi, with his division, was just about to quit Bergamo, in order, by forced marches, to reach Monza, when we saw appear amongst us, carbine on shoulder, Mazzini, asking to join our ranks as a simple soldier of the legion I commanded, which was to form the vanguard of the division of Garibaldi. A general acclamation saluted the great Italian, and the legion unanimously confided its banner, which bore the device, '*God and the People*,' to his charge. As soon as Mazzini's arrival was known at Bergamo, the population ran to see him. They pressed around him—they begged him to speak. All those who heard him must remember his discourse. He recommended raising barricades to defend the town in case of attack, whilst we should march upon Milan; and he conjured them, whatever might arrive, to love Italy always, and never to despair of her redemption. His words were received with enthusiasm, and the column left amid marks of the deepest sympathy. The march was very fatiguing—rain fell in torrents, and we were drenched to the skin. Although accustomed to a life of study, and little adapted to the violent exercise of forced marches, his constancy and serenity never forsook him for an instant; and notwithstanding our counsels, for we feared for his physical strength, he would never stop, nor leave the column. It happened even that seeing one of our youngest volunteers clothed merely in linen, and who, consequently, had no protection against the rain and the sudden cold, he forced him to accept and wear his own cloak. Arrived at Monza, we learned the fatal news of the capitulation of Milan, and heard that a numerous body of Austrian cavalry had been sent against us, and was already at the other side,

at the gates of Monza. Garibaldi, very inferior in forces, not wishing to expose his small body to a complete and useless destruction, gave orders to fall back upon Como; and placed me with my column as rear-guard, in order to cover the retreat. . . . In this march, full of danger and difficulty, the strength of the soul, intrepidity, and decision, which Mazzini possesses in such a high degree, never failed, and were the admiration of the bravest among us. His presence, his words, the example of his courage, animated our young soldiers, who were besides proud of partaking such dangers with him; and all decided, Mazzini amongst the first, in case of an engagement, to perish to the last man for the defence of a faith of which he had been the apostle, and for which he was ready to become the martyr. This resolute determination contributed much to maintain the order and the firm attitude which saved the rest of the division."

Of this banner Signor Mazzini says:—

"It was the banner of a new life rising from the ruins of the past, and six months later it shone with a new lustre on the summit of the Capitol, the symbol of our Italian future."

The remainder of the volume consists of miscellanies of the most absorbing interest. Amongst them is an oration to the memory of the martyred brothers Bandiera; also, the letter to M. de Tocqueville, which has appeared in English journals, in answer to the calumny that the Roman insurrection was the work of "foreign faction," professional anarchists and destructives. Our readers will remember its lofty eloquence, overwhelming force, and grand alternations of scorn and pity. There is, also, a chapter on "Rome and the Government of France," a not less magnificent and impressive justification of the heroic actors at Rome. And we very earnestly commend to every man who would understand the heart, and learn something of the intellect of this great republican, the "Thoughts addressed to the Priests of Italy;" which, additionally to their first and direct importance, have unspeakable value in their fitness to the present time, as treating, in a religious spirit, the spirit of a new reformation, and with singular energy and eloquence of the religious and political doctrines and tendencies of the Papacy. The author confirms and illustrates the words which Landor, in his "Pentameron," puts in the mouth of Boccaccio:—"To the Papacy we trace the miseries of our Italy, its divisions and its corruptions, its substitution of cunning for fortitude, and of creed for conduct."

It will be seen from our remarks that Signor Mazzini's book is not a history; but strictly notes and comments, presenting and accounting for facts—which have been much misapprehended and misrepresented—in such manner as to bring out the principles and progress of the movement, and correct public opinion on various important points. We had almost said that, although wholly unlike, it is worthy to be ranked with Milton's "Defence of the People of England"—a book for all time. This is warm praise, yet we are painfully sensible of having done feeble justice to the work. It must be read by all who would understand the Italian national cause; it contains the *essence* of the history which Italy will have in the records of these late years; and it ought to be read by all who would be forewarned against the fatal errors of expediency and compromise in the conduct of political enterprise, and who would learn that ideas, not arms, must fight the successful battles of freedom and justice.

We have faith that Italy's history will yet show its glorious page. In that future, whose advent is not far, Mazzini will be fairly judged, and the world will delight to honour his pure and undying name.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—Shortly before daybreak on Saturday morning, the neighbourhood of the Grange and Spa-roads, Bermondsey, was the scene of a very extensive conflagration, probably the largest that has occurred in the district for years. The premises on which the fire happened were those of Messrs. H. N. and H. Eason, tanners and leather-dressers. The property was of vast extent. The origin of the disastrous event is at present involved in some mystery. Mr. Eason's loss will far exceed the amount of insurance effected upon his premises.

The Paris Court of Assize have condemned M. Voillel de St. Phillibert, editor of the *Mode*, to three months' imprisonment and 2,000*fr.* fine for publishing an article insulting to the President of the Republic, and acquitted M. Besselièvre, its author.

[Advertisement.]—**HALE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.**—(From the *Westonian* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

BIRTHS.

November 14, at the Triangle, Hackney, Mrs. J. BULLOCK, of a son.

November 17, at Oakfield-place, Blandford, the wife of Mr. R. S. CUMING, draper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

November 13, at the Independent Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. J. Rowland, the Rev. JOHN STOCK, pastor of the Baptist church, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield, to Miss SUSANNAH CHARTERS KING, of Henley-on-Thames.

November 16, at Church-lane Chapel, Banbury, by the Rev. J. Lewis, Mr. W. TOOLEY to Miss M. E. GARDNER.

November 18, at Church-lane Chapel, Banbury, by the Rev. J. Lewis, Mr. EDWARD LEE to Miss SARAH HONE.

DEATHS.

November 10, aged 82, Sir LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON, Bart., late of the county of Leicester. Interred at Norwood Cemetery on the 15th inst.

November 13, at Clifton, Bristol, deeply lamented by his family and a large circle of friends, in the 80th year of his age, STEPHEN PRUST, Esq.

November 14, at St. John's-wood, after ten years of sanctified suffering and holy patience, aged 36, Mr. DAVID MOORE, brother of the Rev. D. MOORE, of Camberwell.

November 15, at Clifton Cottage, Southport, the beloved wife of the Rev. SAMUEL BRADLEY, late of Manchester.

November 16, at his residence, "The Prospect," Trowbridge, Wilts, in his 64th year, JOHN STANCOMB, Esq., Magistrate for the county of Wilts, and deacon of the Tabernacle church in that town.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

A very animated business has been done in English securities since our last. With the gradual disappearance of the prospects of war on the continent, Consols have recovered from their temporary depression. Immediately after the adjustment of the account, a rally ensued in prices, which has been well supported since. The rise in Consols has been about half per cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	97½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	97½	97½	96½	97½
3 per Ct. Red.	96½	96½	96½	96½	—	96½
New 3½ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities...	97½	97½	97½	98 7½	98	97½
India Stock ..	271 69	—	268½	—	—	271
Bank Stock ..	213 12	213 13	213	—	212	213
Exchq. Bills..	69 pm.	69 pm.	69 pm.	69 pm.	70 pm.	69 pm.
India Bonds..	86 pm.	88 pm.	85 pm.	86 pm.	85 pm.	90 pm.
Long Annuity..	7 13 10	7 13 10	7 13 10	—	—	7½

A large business has also been transacted in Foreign Securities, but with fluctuating prices. Mexican has been done as high as 32½, whilst Peruvian have receded to 79½; Dutch has improved to 57½.

Rumours have been current since our last, of a change in the market rates for money, and of the intention of the Bank Proprietary to raise the rate of interest. Nothing, however, has followed the rumour, and the rates still remain—Bank of England 2½ per cent., Brokers 2½, and money on call 1½ per cent.

The Share Market has remained very firm during the week. The traffic receipts are much more favourable than for the previous week, showing an increase of £29,770 in the amount received over last year. Caledonian shares have been in great favour upon the report that the North Western intended making some arrangement of a favourable character, and the shares were very scarce upon the settling day. Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton have also been sought after, and have risen about £3. Great Western and Midland are again looking up. Eastern Counties have been rather heavy. Foreign have not varied much. The meetings for the week have been very unimportant. The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces continue to be generally favourable, although at Leeds and Manchester there are complaints of dulness.

In the Corn Market yesterday there was a rise of a shilling on last Monday's rates.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 15.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 9th day of Nov., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 29,414,795	Government Debt..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,964,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,358,628
		Silver Bullion	59,167
	£ 29,414,795		£ 29,414,795

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 11,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	3,136,240	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,228,901
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,302,189	Other Securities ..	11,980,140
Other Deposits	9,718,433	Notes	10,150,765
Seven-day and other Bills	1,330,665	Gold and Silver Coin	650,721
	£ 26,040,527		£ 26,040,527

Dated the 14th day of Nov., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

WATKINS, JOSEPH, Belmont-row, Vauxhall, draper, Nov. 29, January 10: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Piews, Old Jewry-chambers.

HARRIS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Friday-street, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman, November 27, December 20: solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside.

CARTER, WILLIAM, High-street, Southwark, bootmaker, No-

November 22, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlottetown, Mansions-house.

HAND, GEORGE, Wolverhampton, grocer, December 3, 17: solicitors, Messrs. Loveland and Tweed, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

WHITE, JOHN, Birmingham, hay dealer, December 2, January 6, 1851: solicitor, Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.

AMOS, JAMES, Coventry, trimming manufacturer, November 18, December 19: solicitors, Messrs. Dewes and Son, Coventry; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

RANDALL, WILLIAM, Manchester, calico printer, November 30, December 19: solicitor, Mr. Burdett, Manchester.

BRETT, JOHN FREDERICK, Gateshead, Durham, tailor, November 27, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Brodrick, and Bell, Bow-churchyard; and Messrs. T. and W. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.
M'ENTIRE, R., Glasgow, commission agent, November 20, December 11.

DIVIDENDS.
J. Robinson and E. Moore, Wakefield, spinners, first div. 10s.; on Tuesday, November 19, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.—J. Potts, New Mills, Derbyshire, engraver, second and final div. of 10s.; on Tuesday, November 29, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester.—G. Rogers, Compstall-bridge, Cheshire, grocer, first div. of 2s. 7d.; on November 19, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester.—S. Knight, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, hosier, first div. of 7d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.—D. W., W. E., and A. J. Acraman, W. Morgan, T. Holroyd, and J. N. Franklyn, Bristol, ship builders, second div. of 1s., together with a first div. of 2s. 6d., on new profits; November 20, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol.

Tuesday, November 19.
The following buildings are certified as a places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Baptist Chapel, Sutton Courtney, Berkshire.
Wesley Chapel, St. John, Glamorganshire.
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.
HICKMAN, ANN ELIZABETH, and HICKMAN, MOSES JOHN, Cannon-street-road and Princes-place, St. George's-in-the-East, undertakers, December 6, January 14: solicitor, Mr. Keighley, Basinghall-street.

BREWSTER, EDWARD, Hand-court, Upper Thames-street, printer, November 28, December 2: solicitors, Messrs. Sturmy and Simpson, Wellington-street, London-bridge.

NEQUE, WILLIAM, Bagnigge-wells-road, victualler, November 28, December 26: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burly, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street.

BUTTFIELD, JAMES, Newbury, Berkshire, grocer, November 29, January 11: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansions-house.

TUFFIELD, THOMAS, Hoxton Old Town, tallow chandler, December 3 and 24: solicitor, Mr. Turnley, Cornhill.

BENNETT, WILLIAM, JUN., WORLEY WIGAN, Worcestershire, brickmaker, November 28, January 2: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and James, Birmingham.

SMITH, JOSEPH, Liverpool, haberdasher, December 2 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

CHADWICK, ABRAHAM, Rochdale and Fair-view, near Littleborough, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, December 12, January 3, 1851: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester.

CHADWICK, EDMUND, Manchester, starch-manufacturer, December 3, January 7: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.
PEAT, G. Glasgow, grocer, November 23, December 16.
SPRUTHERS, R., Glasgow, cabinetmaker, November 27, December 18.

DIVIDENDS.
M. B. Shoolbred, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, first and final div. of 2s. 4d.; Tuesday, December 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.—J. Honiball, Ingram-curt, Fenchurch-street, and Wickham, Durham, anchor manufacturer, final div. of 2s.; Monday, November 25, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birchin-lane.—R. Fenning, Chancery-lane, law stationer, first div. of 3s. 5d.; Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.—J. Geale, New Burlington-mews, Regent-street, job master, third div. of 3d.; Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.—A. Cohen, Lloyd's Coffee-house, and Magdalen-row, Prescott-street, merchant, second and final dividend of 9d.; Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.—W. Hamley, Crookernwell, Devonshire, victualler, first div. of 4s. 2d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.—S. Pattison, Winchester, Hampshire, plumber, first div. of 7s. 6d.; Thursday, November 21, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street.—H. Waddington, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, merchant, sixth div. of 13s. 16d.; Thursday, November 21, and following Thursday, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street.—G. Bodington, Birmingham, chemist, first div. of 1s. 11d.; Thursday, November 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham.—T. Thomas, Dudley, Worcestershire, iron-master, first div. of 6s. 9d.; Thursday, November 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham.—D. H. Haley, Horsley-heath, Staffordshire, iron-founder, first div. of 4d.; Thursday, November 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham.—J. Hinton and J. Fisher, Foleshill, Warwickshire, silk manufacturers, first div. of 13d.; Thursday, November 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 18.

The show of Wheat samples from Essex and Kent was small this morning, and the millers cleared the stands at an advance of 1s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices; with foreign we were likewise more moderately supplied than for some weeks, and for extra fine samples of Danzig, rather more was paid; but the sale in general was in retail, at about previous rates. Flour dull, but without alteration. Barley of all descriptions sold readily and 1s. dearer. Beans and Peas fully as dear. The arrivals of Oats were very moderate, and the sale lively, with an advance of fully 6d. to 1s. per qr. upon the quotations of Monday last. Lined Cakes in good demand, at full prices. In Cloverseed little or nothing doing yet.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 9.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	40s. 5d.	Wheat	40s. 7d.
Barley	24 4	Barley	24 2
Oats	17 0	Oats	16 10
Rye	26 7	Rye	25 8
Beans	39 0	Beans	29 3
Peas	29 1	Peas	30 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 18.

Full average time-of-year supplies of foreign stock were on sale in to-day's market, but their quality was inferior. There was a slight increase in the arrivals of home-fed beasts fresh up this morning. Their condition, however, was by no means first-rate. The prime Scot's, Herefords, runts, and short-horns, commanded a steady sale, at fully last week's quotations—the former breed selling at 4s. per 8lbs. In most other breeds only a limited business was transacted, at unaltered currencies. At the close of the trade a fair clearance had been effected. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 2,900 short-horns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 20 horned and polled Scots. The remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from abroad. We were well supplied with Calves, which moved off slowly at about stationary prices. We were well supplied with Calves, which moved off slowly at about stationary prices. Prime small

Pigs were scarce, and quite as dear. Otherwise the Pork trade was heavy. The supply offering was not large.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef 2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d. | Veal 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton 2 10 .. 4 2 | Pork 3 0 .. 4 2

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.
Friday.... 1,086 4,854 220 350
Monday.... 14,098 25,730 191 391

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 18.
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8 | Mid. ditto 2 10 .. 3 4
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 2 | Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 8
Prime small 2 4 .. 3 8 | Veal 2 10 .. 2 10
Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 6 | Small Pork 3 8 .. 4 4

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

There was a favourable feeling towards Irish Butter last week, and more business done, chiefly in such kinds as ranged in value from 64s. to 70s. per cwt., and the appearances at the close of the market were rather more encouraging than for some time past. Dutch was more saleable, and 2s. per cwt. dearer; the best quality 82s. For Irish and Hamburg Bacon the demand was dull, the transactions limited, and prices nearly nominal. American met buyers to a fair extent at steady rates. Hams and Lard stationary in demand and value.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 18.—With a dull trade, our prices are nominal. Quotations for price unaltered. Dore, fine weight, 88s. to 92s. per cwt.; do, middling, 66s. to 80s.; Devon, fresh made, 76s. to 80s.; Fresh, 8s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 64d. to 74d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 64d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 18.—We have a steady though limited demand for the better class of Kent and Sussex Hops, at unaltered quotations.

Mid and East Kent 92s. to 150s.
Weald of Kent 78s. to 90s.
Sussex Pockets 65s. to 78s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 18.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 40 bales from Germany and 885 from Algou Bay. The market is quiet by private contract, as public sales of Colonial, &c., are coming on next Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Scotch.—The demand for Laid Highland Wool has not improved; still holders are pretty firm in price. White Highland is not quite in as good request. There has been rather more inquiry for crossed and Cheviot, without, however, leading to much actual business.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 0	10 0
White Highland do.	11 6	12 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed 10 6	11 6	11 6
Do., do., washed 11 3	13 0	13 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed 11 0	14 6	14 6
Do., do., washed 15 6	19 6	19 6
White Cheviot do., do.	27 0	28 0
Import for the week 218 bales.		
Previously this year 11,783 bales.		

Foreign.—There is a fair, steady demand for all kinds of consumable wools; which are, however, not very plentiful, and any fresh imports are picked up on arrival.

Imports for the week 638 bales.
Previously this year 55,223 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, NOV. 18.—From the annexed statements it will be perceived that the imports of Tallow into London last week were large—viz., 6,703 casks, and that the deliveries were confined to only 1,961 do. The heavy stock on hand—51,332 casks—has had a depressing influence upon the demand, which is very inactive, at a further decline in the quotations of quite 3d. per cwt. To-day, P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 9d. to 38s.; and for delivery during the first three months of next year, 38s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 38s. to 38s. 3d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8lbs. The shipments from St. Petersburg were still going on at the date of our last advices. There are now ready 10,000 casks on passage to London.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 16,781	Casks. 18,017	Casks. 33,712	Casks. 41,041	Casks. 51,332
Price of Y. C. ...	48s. 0d. to 48s. 9d.	44s. 9d. to 45s. 3d.	45s. 3d. to 46s. 0d.	47s. 0d. to 47s. 9d.	47s. 9d. to 48s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,801	2,744	2,598	2,242	1,961
Do. from last June	40,944	43,194	48,524	41,447	43,277
Arrived last week	3,023	500	90	548	6,703
Do. from last June	47,333	53,142	74,705	57,015	68,965
Price of Town ...	52s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.	47s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.	39s. 6d. to 41s. 0d.		

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Nov. 18.—Our market continues well supplied from Yorkshire and Scotland, which, with one cargo from France, and liberal supply per rail, has been quite enough for the demand; and it was only towards the end of the week our highest quotations were realized. Yorkshire Regents, 70s. to 80s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, —s. to —s.; Scotch, 50s. to 65s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Rhensley Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 65s. to 70s.; Wisbech and Cambridgehills, 60s. to 70s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was not much doing this morning in Linseed or Rapeseed, and prices underwent no alteration. Canaryseed was in request, and 1s. per qr. higher. In quotations of other articles no change occurred.

BRITISH SEEDS.	
Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 8lbs. each)	£8 0s. to £9 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal)	—s. to —s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	14s. to 18s.
Rapeseed, (per last)	new £35 to £37; old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 10s. to £5 15s.
Mustard (per bushel) white	6s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new	51s. to 53s. fine 53s. to 56s.
Tares, Winter, per bush	4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.)	new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.)	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed, nominal.	

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, NOV. 18.

	At per load of 36 trusses.		
Meadow Hay ..	48s. to 76s.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Clover Hay	60s. 84s.	60s. 82s.	60s. 84s.
Straw	21s. 28s.	20s. 29s.	21s. 28s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 13d. to 20d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 24d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 24d. to 26d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 24d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 34d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 34d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., —d. to 4d.; Calfskins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 31s. 9d. to 32s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to —s.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £42; Sperm £57 to £58, bagged £84; South Sea, £35 to £37 10s.; Seal, pale, £39 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £36; Cod, £42 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Nov. 18.

Stewart's, 15s. 9d.; Hetton's, 15s. 9d.; Braddyl's, 15s. 3d.; Keilor, 15s. 9d.; Richmond, 15s. 0d.; Eden, 14s. 9d.; Adelaide's, 15s.; Richmond, 15s. 0d.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Durham, 15s. 3d.; Tees, 15s. 0d.; Belmont, 15s. 3d. A heavy market, at the rates of this day's seignight.

Fresh arrivals, 21; left from last day, 72. Total, 93.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has been rather heavy to-day, the prices of good qualities have been sustained, but low description have not been saleable at last week's currency. 550 hds. of West India sold in the private contract market. Mauritius, 3,000 bags and 50 casks sold steadily in public sale at previous rates, the trade being light of stock in this description. Yellow, 87s. to 40s. 6d. Bengal, 8,000 bags, were offered in public sale; about half consisted of low qualities and withdrawn for want of buyers at previous rates, the remainder, good and fine Yellow Dholah, sold 45s. 8d. to 46s. 6d. About 2,000 bags of low Brown Manila sold by private contract at 32s. duty paid. Refined dull. Grocery Lumps, fair to fine, 50s. 6d. to 52s.

COFFEE.—There has been only one small public sale of 60 casks and 130 bags of plantation Ceylon. The importer held for high prices, and nearly all bought in. Good ordinary native Ceylon quoted 54s. to 54s. 6d. but no transactions reported.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The First of a Course of Lectures under the auspices of the above Society, will be delivered at the HALL of COMMERCE, on TUESDAY Evening, November 26th, 1850, by SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., of Gloucester.

Subject:—"The Power of Passive Resistance to Overcome Evil."

To commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Admission free.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!!

DR. HENRY GUTHREY'S extraordinary success in the treatment of upwards of 27,000 cases of all varieties of Single and Double Ruptures is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite easy, and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement whatever, is free from danger, and applicable to male and female of any age.

Sent (post free), with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s. by Post-office order or postage stamps, by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-Inn-road, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's-Inn-road Office.

At home for consultation daily from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8 (The Sabbath excepted).

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

"My surgeon says the rupture is quite cured. After wearing a truss thirteen years, I never expected it."—Mr. Brown, Exmouth.

"Your remedy has quite cured my child's rupture."—Mr. Elkins, Lower-road, Islington.

"I think it my duty to inform you the remedy has been perfectly successful."—Miss Jane —, Uxbridge.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs.—In Difficulty of Breathing.—In Redundancy of Phlegm.—In Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d., and Tins, 9s. 0d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; Retail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

RECENT AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1849.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
THOMAS FRANCIS,
Vicar Choral.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.
Caincross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire,
March 20, 1850.

Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,
Thos. Keating, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.

79, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

DECAYING TEETH and rendering them Sound and Painless, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a true theory of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions instant case is obtained, and a lasting cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

"Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850.

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation.

"To Mr. J. Willis."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

PLUMBE'S IMPROVED FARINACEOUS FOOD, FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

A LIGHT NUTRITIOUS DIET, SUITABLE FOR BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, SUPPERS, &c. &c., and may be used for Puddings, Custards, Biscuits, or ordinary purposes; recipes accompany each tin.
Prepared and sold by A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London, whose signature to each Packet is necessary to ensure its being genuine; price 1s. per pound.

This pure foreign vegetable production is strongly recommended by the faculty for its nutritious and restorative qualities, being light and easy of digestion, and free from the unpleasant flavour of the farinas now in general use, but containing equally as much nutriment. Invalids will find it a most delicious and restorative food; mothers, an indispensable adjunct to the nursery; and to persons suffering from loss of appetite, this superior food will prove invaluable. By its regular use, dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from indigestion, are entirely eradicated and prevented, so that the most delicate may partake with pleasure and benefit, for it imparts strength and energy to the most enfeebled constitution, invigorating the muscular and nervous system, and thereby completely establishing a healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

CHEMICAL TESTIMONIAL.

"I hereby certify, that the Farinaceous Food for Infants, Invalids and others, as sold by Mrs. Plumbe, of 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, is a perfectly pure vegetable product, agreeable to the palate, light on the stomach, easy of digestion, eminently wholesome and nutritive, and therefore deserving of general patronage and adoption, for the dietetic regimen of weakly children and convalescents."

September 5th, 1850,

London, 24, Bloomsbury-square."

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

PLUMBE'S SOUTH-SEA ARROW-ROOT.

A. S. PLUMBE begs to inform the Public, that she has just imported her winter stock of Arrow-root, and flatters herself that having had more than ten years' experience in the trade, during which period she has given it her constant attention, and made it her entire occupation, from her very large purchases, she is enabled to give a better article than is usually sold at the same price, and pledges herself to deliver it free from adulteration.

Agents may obtain particulars of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London; and may be had wholesale of

Messrs. ABBISS and CO., 60, Gracechurch-street, City.

AGENTS WANTED.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17 0
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 0
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 0
Ditto all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 0
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 0
Ditto, very superior	5 15s. 6d. to 6 10 0
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 0
Japanese French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 8 0
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tested bedsteads, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	2 3s. to 10 0 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,
24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR.

"Know thyself!—all wisdom centres here."—Pope.

THOUSANDS have sent most gratifying Testimonials to the ORIGINAL GRAPHOLOGIST, who continues to give those graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from the handwriting, which have given so much astonishment, delight, and instruction. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of knowing their true character, tastes, talents, and qualifications, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, mentioning sex and age, or supposed age, of the writer, and enclosing fourteen uncut postage stamps, to Miss GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-Inn-road, London, and they will receive a graphic, minute, and interesting-written delineation of what the writer really is, and for what pursuits qualified.

"All my friends say your portraiture is amazingly correct."—Miss H. P., Leeds.

The following testimonial has just been received from an eminent phrenologist:—"I consider your delineation of character a perfect masterpiece. Had you been a phrenologist, and examined his head, it could not have been more accurate."

All persons wishing to test the value of the science, or to ascertain the character of any person privately, are requested to by Miss Graham's unerring system."

Just Published,

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE. By ELLEN GRAHAM. Addressed, as a matter of course, to Gentlemen, although it contains much that is instructive to Ladies. Price 1s.; sent post free, on receipt of Fourteen Postage Stamps, by Miss Graham, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-Inn-road, London.

LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS! &c.

MANY preparations for the Hair have been introduced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as MISS DEAN'S CRINILINE. It is guaranteed to produce WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEBROWS, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Criniline for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Criniline."—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analyzing the Criniline, says: "It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss Dean's ABSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such torments.

Sent post free on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 46, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

COALS.

DOCKRELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
AND
EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO.
PRESENT CASH PRICE 23s. PER TON.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c., may be, with certainty, obtained, by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most cases, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking grayness, &c.

Price 2s.; or free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford:—"Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mrs. Lello, Wotthling:—"I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.

THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1850.

Gentlemen.—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers, **MARTHA SMITH.**

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen.—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curial-road, Sept. 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen.—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing gives me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, **J. GIBBS.**

3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen.—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers, **F. FRANKS.**

Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRICK BROTHERS, London; and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the

ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBES LOZENGES.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE WHARF,
R. BELVIDERE ROAD, LAMBETH, begs to inform his friends and the public that he can supply them better than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small occasioned by ships' delivery, and lighterage.

Best Sunderland Coals, well screened.....	for cash	s. d.
Best Newcastle do.....		23 0
Best Second do.....		21 0

N.B.—Those Families who favour him with their orders may depend upon being supplied with the BEST COALS in the market.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La MOTTE'S nutritive health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages, price 4s., by the Patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by Chemists.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST,
of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to persevere the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanism, he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:—

COULD NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be more generally resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial,—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so."

"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of

Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

INTENDING LIFE ASSURERS are respectfully invited to compare the Principles, Rates, and whole Provisions of the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

with those of any other existing Company.

The WHOLE PROFITS are divisible among the Assured, who are, at the same time, specially exempt from personal liability. It thus possesses an obvious advantage over any Proprietary Company.

As compared with other Mutual Offices, it claims superiority in the following particulars:—

1. PREMIUMS AT EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES ABOUT A FOURTH LOWER. (See below.)
2. A MORE ACCURATE ADJUSTMENT OF THE RATES OF PREMIUM TO THE SEVERAL AGES.
3. A PRINCIPLE IN THE DIVISION OF THE SURPLUS MORE SAFE, EQUITABLE, AND FAVOURABLE TO GOOD LIVES.
4. EXEMPTION FROM ENTRY MONEY.

Resolutions were adopted at the General Meeting in 1849, the effect of which is to render POLICIES INDISPUTABLE EXCEPT ON ACCOUNT OF FRAUD.

* I. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100 WITH WHOLE PROFITS.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£1	15	8	1	18	0	2	16	10
2	14	9	3	15	10	2	14	9
3	13	8	4	14	9	3	13	8
4	12	7	5	13	8	4	12	7
5	11	6	6	12	7	5	11	6
6	10	5	7	11	6	6	10	5
7	9	4	8	10	5	7	9	4
8	8	3	9	9	4	8	8	3
9	7	2	10	8	3	9	7	2
10	6	1	11	7	2	10	6	1

II. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, WITH WHOLE PROFITS, PAYABLE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS ONLY.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£2	7	10	2	10	8	2	14	6
2	6	9	3	9	7	3	13	5
3	5	8	4	8	6	4	12	4
4	4	7	5	7	5	5	11	3
5	3	6	6	6	4	6	10	2
6	2	5	7	5	3	7	9	1
7	1	4	8	4	2	8	8	0
8	0	3	9	3	1	9	7	0
9	0	2	10	2	0	10	6	0
10	0	1	11	1	0	11	5	0

INVESTMENT AND FAMILY PROVISION.

At present, when interest is so low, attention is invited to the mode of LIFE ASSURANCE BY SINGLE PAYMENTS, and to the peculiarly advantageous terms on which it can be effected in the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

By this mode a person may assure a Policy for £1,000.

	£	s.	d.
If aged 30, for a single payment of	362	0	0
Aged 40	428	7	6
Aged 50	531	16	8

At his death, his family will receive the £1,000, with additions from the profits, on the very favourable principle of this Society. While he lives he has it in his power to borrow a sum, nearly equal to his payment, on the security of the Policy, and increasing yearly with its value, without any expense, and at a moderate rate of interest.

Assurances may be effected in this way, varying in amount from £50 to £5,000.

For those who have still before them the duty of securing for their families a competent provision in case of their premature death, the ordinary mode of Life Assurance by Annual Premiums, payable during life, or for a limited number of years, is undoubtedly most suitable; but to those who have already made such provision, the systems now brought under notice are recommended,—the former as combining a favourable Investment for spare capital with the benefit of Life Assurance, and this on the most economical terms; and the latter as a means of securing a provision for the member himself in his declining years.

During last year 567 Policies were opened,—above 4,000 having been issued since the commencement of the Institution.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, Copies of the Annual Reports, and every information, will be forwarded free, on application at Head Office in Edinburgh: or at

THE OFFICE IN LONDON, 12, MOORGATE-STREET.

GEORGE GRANT, Agent and Secretary for London.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, Lieut. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, Lieut. COL., 33rd REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 430, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels these two years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

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HAISE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rollins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicine before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.

JOHN MANNING.

HENRY GOODMAN.

WILLIAM PEARSE.

ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843." The above-mentioned Thomas Rollins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

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"Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant, "CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the Nottingham Review, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbatic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbatic Drops.'

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

OF
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(MR. STONE RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS.)
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COCOA is a Nut, which, besides *farinaceous* substance, contains a *Bland Oil*. The Oil in this Nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other Oil to *rancidity*. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by

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A Pound Packet, 1s. 6d., as a sample, sent to any part within five miles of the Bank.

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